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LARGER AND FASTER STEAMERS.

Oceanic Company Planning Great Improvements in Its Service.

ASK FOR GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY.

Trade Seriously Impaired by Puget Sound Connections—Spreckels May Invade the Northern Country for Business—Mailage Guarantee, Etc.

According to late advices from the Coast, the Oceanic Steamship Company has, with the exception of some relatively minor details, completed plans which involve the construction of new, larger and faster steamers to take the place of the Mariposa, Alameda and Monowai, now running between San Francisco and Sydney, Australia, touching at Honolulu and Auckland.

The company has long recognized that the development of its business and the attractions of its route deserve facilities superior to those now in use, and this conclusion is in no small measure emphasized by the inroads made in the company's business by the steamship lines running from northern Pacific Coast points.

The Oceanic Company has, as a part of its new improvement of the service, completed arrangements for asking the next Congress to grant the company a mail subsidy. The company now receives a subsidy from the Colonial Government of New Zealand, under a contract that runs from year to year. From the United States government the company receives compensation according to the amount of postage on the mail carried. The company could take advantage of the statutory contract of $1 a ton per mile, but it declines to do so, because the comparatively small increase it would thus receive would not compensate it for the results incident to such a contract under various provisions of the statute; as, for example, the sailing date would, in greater or less degree, be under the control of the postoffice department. Under certain contingencies sailing dates may be delayed by that department; because of official necessities, for a week. Whatever advantages attend these privileges the government loses under its present contract with the company.

The New Zealand government has for a number of years complained to the United States government that that colony was bearing the greater part of the burden in the maintenance of mail carriage and is enjoying less benefit. It has been, from year to year, renewing its subsidy, because the Oceanic Company occupied the shortest route. The Oceanic Company's interests are harmonious with and supported by the Union Steamship Company that operates various Colonial lines.

A few months ago the Oceanic and the Union companies jointly made a direct offer to the Hon. J. G. Ward, Treasurer of New Zealand, just prior to his departure for England on official business, which, in part, involves a substantial mailage guarantee for a period of seven years. That offer is now under consideration. Coincident with this offer, and supported in no small measure by the complaints of the New Zealand Government already referred to, the petition to the next Congress for a subsidy will be presented.

The development of the trans-Pacific carrying facilities from Northern Pacific Coast points, Vancouver, B. C., Puget Sound points and Portland, Or., has taken away a substantial portion of the trade that, with the exception of sailing vessels, was exclusively handled by the Oceanic Company. Not only has this competition actually increased, but the prospects of a further increase are foreshadowed by the investigations now being made by President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway. The demand of the Oceanic Company's business, in the face of actual and prospective competition, require more improved and faster steamers.

It is possible too, that the company will enter into the Northern Pacific Coast trade. It has not been definitely determined whether the line will be extended to northern points or whether, should it be decided to do so, the extension will start from San Francisco or from Honolulu. In the latter event, should Portland be made a touching point, the newly established steamer line of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will be its rival, as well as the Canadian Pacific line. If from San Francisco, the new line will have a lively competitor in the Pacific Coast Steamship Company.

John D. Spreckels of the Oceanic Company, in confirming the above outline of the situation and the company's plans said:

"While we have arranged to ask Congress for a subsidy, not only in the interests of our government, but also as a substantial recognition of our propo-ed improvement of the service, I cannot, of course, say that our request will be granted. Certainly the situation deserves such a recognition."

"Will the new steamers be put on whether the government grants a subsidy or not?" was asked.

"Of course the company must take care of its business," said Mr. Spreckels, "and is able to do what the business requires; but as to the time, in the absence of a subsidy from our government and considering the great outlay involved in the construction of new steamers, the new arrangement would be hastened by our government extending the aid we will ask for, aid which, by implication, the New Zealand Government says we should have.

MINISTER CASTLE

Has Not Yet Presented His Credentials to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Minister Castle, of the Hawaiian Islands, who was appointed to succeed Lorrin A. Thurston, has not yet presented his credentials to the State Department. Mr. Hastings, Secretary of the Legation and Charge d'Affaires, has returned to the city from Maine, where he spent a brief vacation, and he says he does not know when his superior officer will return to Washington, and it may be necessary that the secretary go to Massachusetts to see Minister Castle relative to matters that may go before the State Department concerning their Government.

MONEY TO BUILD THE CABLE.

Colonel Spalding Has Secured a Million Dollars Toward It.

American Government to be Asked for a Subsidy—Interview With the Promoter — Capitalists Favor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. — Colonel Z. S. Spalding, who lately received from the Hawaiian Government a franchise for a cable line between the Hawaiian Islands and California, arrived in this city yesterday from San Francisco. He went from here to New York, and will sail for Europe Saturday, where he will join his family in Switzerland.

Colonel Spalding, when asked as to his plans for future action regarding the Pacific cable, said: "I am here for the purpose of notifying the Government of my contract with Hawaii, and that at an early date I will submit a proposition for establishing cable communication between San Francisco and Honolulu, and asking for aid from the United States Government. At present I am on my way to visit my family, but I expect to return to Washington in two months.

"As soon as Congress meets a charter will be asked for by a company of American capitalists, to whom I shall assign my concession from Hawaii, and if sufficient assistance be granted by the Government to make it feasible to construct and maintain a cable line work will be begun at once. I have been promised private subscriptions to stock of the company to the amount of $1,000,000, and hope our Government will grant a yearly subsidy, which, in connection with that granted by Hawaii, will enable us to raise the money necessary to carry out the project. As soon as details are decided upon they will be made public, and every opportunity given for scrutiny and investigation as well for competition in construction."

Colonel Spalding did not see any of the State Department officials in Washington, as nothing could be done until Congress is in session.

Account from England.

LONDON (Eng.), Sept. 18. — The Morning Post tomorrow will print a dispatch to a news agency, saying that American planters have secured a concession from the Hawaiian Government and a contract has been signed granting an annual subsidy of $40,000, with exclusive rights for twenty years, to lay a cable from the American continent which shall extend only to Hawaii.

The Government agrees not to permit the landing of any other cable to Hawaii.

The contractors stipulate that the line shall not be constructed until arrangements have been made for an annual subsidy of $175,000 from the United States Government. The line must be begun in May, 1897, and completed by November of the following year.

TWO SMUGGLERS DROWNED.

Notorious Characters Who Once Sailed in the Halcyon.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 13.—It has become known that James Harvey and a man who was known only as "Bill" were drowned in Hawaii during the cruise of the Victorian shooner Norma. They came off to get opium thrown overboard from the Norma and were drowned in the breakers. Neither of the bodies were recovered.

Harvey and his companion were known all over the Coast as "Me and Bill," and were in the crew of the famous smuggler Haleyon during all her operations. They were a mysterious pair, and no one ever knew much about them or their past. Even Bill's second name is not known. They were middle-aged men.

Mora Claim Paid.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Senor de Lome, the Spanish Minister, at noon today delivered to Mr. Adee, acting Secretary of State, a draft for the equivalent of $1,449,000, drawn on the Spanish financial agent in London, in settlement of the Mora claim.

There was no ceremony about the proceedings at the State Department today. They marked the close of an international question that has dragged along for twenty years, giving rise to fiery debates in the Spanish Cortes and protracted committee inquiry in both branches of our own Congress.

HONOLULU AN INFECTED PORT.

All Vessels to be Placed in Quarantine and Fumigated

AUSTRALIA ALLOWED TO LAND.

Special Physician to be Employed by Consul Mills to Inspect Vessels Leaving for United States—Bark Allen and Castle and Steamer Rio in Quarantine.

The California Board of Health has declared Honolulu an infected port, and has directed Dr. Chalmers, the quarantine officer at San Francisco, to hold all vessels arriving that have left Honolulu since August 1st, so that they may be inspected and fumigated.

The Australia arrived at San Francisco on the afternoon of the 13th, and was allowed to land by Quarantine Officer Chalmers. The passengers were not detained in quarantine an instant, their baggage was not fumigated and neither were the papers nor the mails from Honolulu.

The landing of the steamer under the circumstances was not in accordance with the precedent established at this port. On former occasions when epidemics have been prevailing, even in ports so distant as Hongkong and Yokohama, baggage and passengers on steamers from those ports have been fumigated even when the steamer's own bill of health was clean.

In this instance the steamer was allowed to land on the statement of the Hawaiian authorities that she was in quarantine in the harbor of Honolulu.

Consul Mills certified that the steamer and crew had been in quarantine during her stay in Honolulu, and had no connection with the shore. Notwithstanding this report Mayor Sutro severely censured Dr. Chalmers for allowing the steamer to land, but the action of the quarantine officer was sustained by the Board of Health.

Dr. Rupert Blue, Assistant Surgeon of the Marine Hospital, received a letter by the Australia from his brother, Victor Blue, an Ensign on the United States steamship Bennington, stating that there were seven cases of cholera aboard the vessel at the time of writing. The Bennington is still lying in the harbor at Honolulu.

Dr. John Godfrey, head of the Marine Hospital service on the Pacific Coast, has received a telegram from the head of the service at Washington to request the United States Consul at Honolulu to hire a special physician to inspect the vessels leaving that port for this country.

F. A. Schaefer, Italian Minister to the Sandwich Islands and an intimate friend of Major Hooper of the Occidental Hotel, has written the latter gentleman regarding the cholera scare at Honolulu. The letter follows:

"Do not allow yourself to be alarmed by sensational reports about cholera in this city. There is a grave doubt among sensible people if there ever was such a case here. If so, there ought to be an epidemic today. But on the contrary, the few cholera cases have not resulted in any contagious sanitary condition here, and there is good reason to feel that the professional opinion of the medical members of the Board of Health here is not perfectly sound as to the character of a few doubtful cases of cholerine in this city.

"Anyhow, there are no new cases, and Asiatic cholera would by this time make a much different showing if it was in our midst. I drop a line to you to post you in case the subject of cholera should be spoken of.

"Of course one cannot absolutely deny the distant possibility of cholera developing yet, but certainly there are no signs of such a possibility."

The Rio Janerio arrived at San Francisco on the 14th and was placed in quarantine. Both the Allen and the Castle had to undergo the same course on arrival.

The Board of Health of the Bay City are taking every possible precaution to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States. The agents of the bark S. C. Allen made a plea to have the vessel released from quarantine, but the Board refused to grant it until informed by the United States authorities to do so.

Kobe, Japan and Rio Janerio have been declared infected ports by the United States.

GUARDING AGAINST CHOLERA.

Surgeon General Wyman Reports Quarantine Stations in Good Condition.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—Dr. Wyman, Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, in speaking of cholera in Honolulu, said today the quarantine service on the Pacific Coast is in very good condition. Every port of entry has been inspected by the regular Marine Hospital officer, and compliance with the Treasury regulations is assured.

The Marine Hospital Service has a quarantine station at Port Townsend, San Diego, and a complete quarantine plant at San Francisco, with regular officers of the service in charge. At Grays Harbor, Wash., there is a sanitary inspector of the marine service, and one also at Empire City, Or. Columbia river, which includes Portland and Astoria, is in charge of State officers, acting under special instructions issued by the Marine Hospital Service. At Eureka, Cal., there is a regular sanitary inspector.

A special regulation has been issued regarding the disinfection of all baggage from all parts of the Orient, including Hawaii. The United States Consul at Yokohama has a physician to assist him in the inspection of vessels. Dr. Wyman wrote to the chief quarantine officer of Canada to inquire what had been done regarding the protection of the northern frontier from immigrants coming by way of British Columbia. He was informed that the Canadian authorities had been forestalled by the steamship companies, who as long ago as July refused to bring Japanese immigrants because of the fear of detention of their vessels.

The following reports have been received at the Surgeon-General's Office of the Marine Hospital Service: At Osaka-Hiago, Japan, for the two weeks ending August 1st, there there were 1706 cases of cholera and 717 deaths; at Kobe-Hiogo, for the week ending August 11th, there were 246 cases and 193 deaths; at Rio de Janeiro, for the week ending August 17th, there were 8 deaths from yellow fever; at Vera Cruz, for the week ending August 29th, there were 17 deaths from yellow fever.

CHOLERA ON BENNINGTON.

Captain Pigman Reports One Death to Admiral Beardsley.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—Secretary Herbert has received a dispatch from Admiral Beardsley, commanding the Pacific station, stating that the latter had received a report from Captain Pigman of the United States steamship Bennington, now at Honolulu, on the subject of cholera on board his ship.

Captain Pigman says that Apprentice Goebel died of the disease August 30th, and that there was no other cases on board up to September 4th, the date of writing. Secretary Herbert will issue orders on Monday in regard to the further movement of the infected ship.

Death of Dodge.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 18.—The news of the death of C. L. Dodge from cholera in Honolulu came as a painful shock to his mother and his sister, who reside at 1241 Sixth street, this city. A large circle of friends also sincerely regret his death. Dodge came here in 1887 from Mendota, Ill., where he had been the publisher of a newspaper. His only brother still resides there. Young Dodge served in various newspaper positions here until two years ago, when he left with type, presses and other material for Honolulu, and became business manager of the Star. He was a Mason, Knight Templar and a member of the Typographical Union.

Cholera's Ravages in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 18.—In the province of Volhynia, from August 18th and August 24th, inclusive, 5,849 cases of cholera were reported and 2,134 deaths resulted from the disease. In the province of Podolia, from the 21st to the 31st of August, 101 cases of cholera and 45 deaths were reported. In Tongiers the cholera is spreading. There were eighteen deaths today. The disease is also working southward into Africa. Cases were reported from the village of Tetuan this evening.

Smallpox in Nevada.

RENO (Nev.), September 18.—Five cases of smallpox have broken out at the Stewart Institute, the Indian school which is situated three miles south of Carson. It is of a mild type and at first was supposed to be a harmless cutaneous disease, but later it developed into pronounced varioloid. No serious results are apprehended.

Yellow Jack in Mexico.

CORDOVA (Mexico), September 17.—Yellow fever and black vomit have appeared here.

Gunboats After Chinese.

FOOCHOW, Sept. 16.—It having been reported that the Chinese officials at Kucheng had not pursued their inquiry into the massacre of missionaries on August 1st with the zeal the occasion demands, two foreign gunboats are said to have been dispatched up the river to stir the officials to greater activity.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—No word has been received at the State Department of the cessation of the inquiry now being conducted by the British and American Commission into the Kucheng outrages, and the officials are at a loss to understand how any question as to the punishment of the persons found guilty can have arisen in advance of the conclusion of the inquiry.

British Consul Stoned.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 12.—The British Consul at Wei Chow, in the province of Che Kiange, has been stoned by a mob. Literature inciting the people against the British has been circulated by the officials. The inquiry at Kucheng is being obstructed by the tactics of officials, headed by the Viceroy, who is trying to exonerate the prisoners in the face of the most damaging testimony.

Rebellion in China.

HONGKONG, Sept. 18.—It is reported that a rebellion has broken out on the border of the province of Fokien. The insurgents are said to have occupied the town of Heng-Leng, from which the officials fled, leaving the people to the mercy of the rebels. Detachments of imperial troops are advancing to give battle to the insurgents.

William H. Hornblower will be named by President Cleveland for Supreme Court Justice to fill vacancy caused by the death of Justice Jackson.

PUBLIC HEALTH SOLONS MEET.

Other Islands Must Allow Vessels to Land Without Hindrance.

SCHOOLS TO OPEN NEXT WEEK.

Citizens Sanitary Committee Relieved From Further Responsibility—Paid Inspectors to be Put on—Ewa People Bow to Will of Board.

[From Wednesday's Daily.]

President Smith occupied the chair at yesterday's session of the Health Board, there being present with him Drs. Day, Wood, Herbert, Myers, Howard, Wayson, Ryder, Emerson, Cooper, Smith, Members Lansing, Waterhouse Kelilipio, Executive Officer Reynolds, Minister Hatch, Commissioner Marsden, Captain McStocker, C. Bolte and a number of others.

The Board was informed that all the attendants at the cholera hospital had been dispensed with, excepting C. J. Whitney. The place was in good order, and the volunteers ready at a moment's notice to return should more cases make their appearance. The hospital was under the supervision of Dr. Myers. That gentleman made daily visits to the institution. It was decided to retain Mr. Whitney until further notice.

President Smith spoke of the work of cleaning the city. He believed it would be wise to follow up the work done by the inspeciors. In some places the work had been done hurriedly, and it might be best for the Government employees of the Board to visit the infected districts and finish whitewashing and fumigate wherever it was found necessary. The entire city was now in a good sanitary condition.

The Board was informed that the Ewa people were ready to bow to the will of the Board of Health, and would agree to take anything that might be shipped under their supervision. There was a scarcity of provisions, especially among the rice planters. President Smith said Ewa plantation was planting and needed lumber. They had used every scrap about the place and if lumber could not be secured work of planting would have to cease.

Mr. Lansing wanted provisions shipped to Chinese rice planters of the island. They were dependent upon Honolulu for supplies, and it was necessary that such should be sent.

The President thought it best not to open everything; more cases might appear and then the matter would have to be gone over again.

Dr. Wood was of the opinion that it would be better to wait a while longer before raising the prohibition in shipping. Unless there was extreme urgency, he didn't believe in relaxing quarantine regulations. He could see no danger now in shipping lumber to Ewa. It was agreed to ship actual necessities to Ewa.

A request from the school teachers asking what time schools could be taken up, was considered. It was the unanimous opinion of the Board that, if no new cases of cholera appeared by next Monday, it would be safe to commence teaching.

In speaking of the cholera, the present situation, etc., Dr. Wood said the period of incubation had passed. If new cases should appear it would mean another outbreak. There was a possibility, however, of the germs lying dormant and might spread infection, but it would be considered a separate attack.

There were a number of applications from lodges, societies, etc., about holding meetings. It was decided that these lay over. Permission had been granted to hold church services in the daytime, and band concerts.

President Smith said a mass of resolutions and communications had been received from the other islands, but as time was urgent on account of steamers leaving, action on them would be deferred for the present. Among them were complaints from the people of North and South Kona. Hana protested against the action of the Maui people, called them hard names, and said they were no good. The people up there were starving. Letters had gone by the James Makee informing the people of Kauai that the steamer only took freight from the Pacific Mail wharf, which had been brought direct from California. The following official circular letter was sent all agents of the Board of Health on the other islands:

The steamer Claudine sails tonight for Maui and Hawaii. Part of her cargo consists of freight taken from the town and a part from the Pacific Mail wharf. That from the town consists only of such articles as were not available on the Pacific Mail wharf, and were limited to rice, medical supplies, kerosene oil and a very few other items. All of those were taken on board under the most careful precautions that we could maintain, and, after they were on board, the ship and cargo was thoroughly fumigated. After that she came to the Pacific Mail wharf and took the balance of her cargo, a part of which was taken from the W. G. Irwin and a part from the cargo of the Aloha, which had been discharged on to the wharf. All of this cargo on the Pacific Mail wharf both from the Aloha and W. G. Irwin came direct from San Francisco; was kept in strict quarantine, and handled only by clean men; and we are of the opinion that all of this freight may be landed at any port without disinfection or fumigation. The Claudine has been in quarantine for so long a time, and such great care has been observed that the Board of Health feel it is justified in adopting the resolution which was passed at a meeting of the Board this afternoon, as follows:

"Resolved—That the agents of the Board of Health on the islands of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai be instructed that, until further order, all freight shipped from Honolulu by vessels bearing a health certificate from the Board of Health may be landed at any port without hindrance."

Enclosed you will find an official statement made by the medical members of the Board, stating their opinion and citing authorities in regard to the period of incubation of cholera, which you will, doubtless, find of interest.

There has been no case of cholera here since Wednesday last, the 18th, and every effort has been made in the way of inspection, disinfecting, whitewashing and cleaning, and we feel very much encouraged in regard to the outlook.

The conditions have so changed since the time that the former instructions were given to the several committees of the Board upon the other islands that we feel fully justified in taking the action which we have taken today in regard to the landing of freight upon the other islands.

In connection with the letter, the President said that every precaution had been taken and he believed that freight could be landed on the other islands without danger to the inhabitants. If goods are fumigated and damage result therefrom, those who cause it must be responsible. It was reported from Hilo that rice and flour had been injured by fumigation. The outlook was very encouraging. In North Kona the people were complaining bitterly; the foreigners and natives needed provisions very much. The Waialeale had been along the coast, but was only allowed to land at Kealakeakua bay. In view of the improved situation in Honolulu—no new cases for a week—he believed it was time to act and avoid the distress that now existed. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The matter of dismissing the guards at the valleys came up and was discussed by several of the members. It was deemed advisable to retain them. The watch had been kept up at great inconvenience and by hard work. President Smith said it had been decided to place hired inspectors at different points. If the guards were removed there might be danger, in case of new cases, of these being removed to the valleys or hid from the authorities. Ten men will be employed, soldiers being on duty at two places.

Regarding the continuance of inspection duty, the President said that several persons had suggested that the work be discontinued; at least the inspection should not be made twice daily. In connection with the question, Secretary McStocker, of the Citizens Sanitary Committee, read the following:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the Citizens Sanitary Committee the necessity for the further continuance of the service of the committee and of the volunteer inspectors acting in conjunction with them, no longer exists, and the committee asks to be relieved from further responsibilities; and be it

"Resolved, That we recommend to the Board of Health that until such time as the Board may direct, a corps of paid inspectors be employed by the Board to continue a daily inspection of the city, and that the appended list of names be forwarded to the Board as persons eligible for such employment."

The communication also named C. V. E. Dove, and asked that he be retained to finish work of mapping the infected districts, for which the committee had agreed to pay him $125.

The President said the work of the committee had been invaluable, and the Board did not like to part company with them.

After explanation by Mr. McStocker that the inspectors would be retained until the paid officers were appointed, the resolutions were accepted and a vote of thanks tendered the committee for its valuable work.

On motion of Mr. Thurston the maps being made were ordered filed at the survey office. In case of an epidemic they could be brought into service at short notice.

The appointment of paid inspectors was left to the President. One good man in each district was thought to be sufficient, if no new cases should appear, but it would be necessary for the men to devote all their time to the work.

It was decided to keep guards at the Pali and Makapu Point until further orders.

Dr. Wood wanted special inspection made of certain of the infected districts, especially those along the Nuuanu stream. If there were germs in the water cholera might make its appearance any time. It would be found beneficial to make a special study of the matter.

The matter of arrangements for allowing passengers for the other islands to return home was discussed at length, but no definite conclusion reached.

Dr. Day wanted to know when the Chinese immigrants now in the quarantine station would be shipped. The President said they would be taken by the steamer Likelike, which would probably arrive the next day.

HAWAIIAN RELIEF SOCIETY.

Financial Standing of the Body. Persons Assisted.

The expenses of the Hawaiian Relief Society for the week ended September 21st were $1186.05. A balance of $4576.31 remains in the bank. The sum of $9773.55 has been subscribed to date and $7356.-05 collected. There remains to be collected, $2417.50.

Following is the number of men, women and children helped by the society for the week ending September 21st:

From headquarters (Districts 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 19), Bethel street, 5149; District Number 1, 1931; 2, 1226; 3, 1004; 8, 2613; 9, 305; 10, 1342; 10½, 1003; 13, 996; 14, 550; 15, 1001; 16, 1169; 16½, 502; 17. 560; 18, 1218; 20, 1234. Total, 32,318.

From all accounts Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a Godsend to the afflicted. There is no advertisement about this; we feel just like saying it.—The Democrat, Carrollton, Ky. For sale by all dealers. Benson Smith & Co., agents for H.I.

HAMAKUA IS STILL WRATHY.

Terse Remarks Passed on Hilo's Edict.

OTHER DISTRICTS ILL-TREATED.

People Believe They Have as Much Common Sense as Authors of Hawaii's Sanitary Regulations—Not So Childish as Might be Supposed, Etc.

Mr. Editor:—The people of Hamakua sympathize with Honolulu in its struggle with death in this outbreak of cholera. The precautions taken by the Board of Health to prevent its spread to the other islands and to stamp it out in Honolulu, have been watched and studied with the greatest care and interest by all of our citizens. At a meeting of representative citizens from all parts of the district held at Honokaa, resolutions expressing confidence in the Board of Health in their efforts to protect the outlying districts, in their local agent as such, and also that all rules and regulations formulated by said Board must be strictly observed, were passed unanimously.

About the time this meeting was held, a steamer with supplies arrived on this coast from Honolulu. This steamer had subjected herself and cargo to all the requirements of the Board of Health. Having done so, and cleared from Honolulu in good faith, the people of Hamakua were willing to accept her freight. But an edict was issued from Hilo forbidding it to be landed.

In view of the fact that this shipment had been countenanced by the Board of Health, a portion of it was landed, with the approval of all of the people of the district. Upon this the same Hilo authority, presumably, placed a quarantine line between the points alleged to be possibly infected and the balance of the Hilo district, a portion of Hilo district having joined hands with us on this issue. This action, so far, was perfectly right and proper. No objection was made, except in the form of more or less chaffing.

When, however, the attempt was made to quarantine us against ourselves, as though we were a parcel of unthinking children, by placing quarantine guards in the midst of the united community, the attempt failed, as it would invariably under like conditions.

We now thought our troubles with our neighbors were over. They had shut us out in the cold, and had even compelled us to consume our own butter, but we supposed we would be allowed to attend to our own affairs, receive such freight and supplies at our own landings as the Board of Health would permit, after having used all precautions against conveying infection which were in their opinion necessary.

Alas! The thought came near proving us to be as simple-minded as the Hilo authorities evidently thought we were. Another edict passed out, to the effect that five ports of entry were to be established on the island, not one of which was to be on the Hamakua coast. When asked why, the reply was, substantially, "It was so ordered because it was ordered so, and because the authorities were dissatisfied with the degree of submissiveness shown by Hamakua!" Gee Whiz! And we poor, ignorant mortals fancied that in complying with the requirements of the Board of Health we were conforming ourselves to the will and wishes of what is, or should be, at this juncture the highest authority in the land.

However, the last mentioned edict was not, so far as known, carried into effect. Events crowded on each other's heels too rapidly. We have all seen the reception accorded the party of tourists which attempted to visit the volcano. If there is any term which will properly describe this proceeding other that a high-handed outrage, that term is not in ordinary, every day use.

Now comes the latest exploit to date, which has been the cause of some surmise, more wonder and most indignation. In Honolulu, at the time the scourge first appeared, were a number of malefactors comprising a number of school teachers, ministers of the Gospel, sundry Government officials, etc. The great and unpardonable crime committed by these outlaws, was that they were away from home at this time and wished for some inscrutable reason to return. Well, the Board of Health, whose province it was, formulated certain rules and regulations, by complying with which, these well individuals were informed they might return to their homes.

A large number availed themselves of the privilege and presented themselves for qualification.

Now, although disagreeable, the ordeal was recognized as being a necessity for the good of the community in which they were at home, and to which they wished to return, and, as such, was submitted to willingly. It included fumigation, medicated baths, etc., and a five days' airing on a disinfected vessel anchored outside the Honolulu harbor, all preceded by a medical examination of the culprit. All these preliminaries being complied with, the steamer put to sea.

The result reads like a leaf from the history of the middle ages. This vessel, certified by the Board of Health to be in all human probability free from infection, was received at ports of Maui by a howling mob, and not only refused a landing, but refused permission to replenish their water supply, which, as a further precaution they had not done in Honolulu.

Fanaticism could take but one more step, and that was taken when the vessel reached civilized, cultured and refined Hilo. Without going into particulars, now known to all, suffice it to say that the boats were stoned and prevented from landing. We in Hamakua heard of the stoning by telephone, and that some favored compelling all to return to what they considered a death-trap, i.e., Honolulu. We made strenuous efforts to get word to the steamer, that if she would bring her passengers to one of our ports they would be allowed to land. We did not then know that the authority of the Board of Health had been superceded, and believed, and believe yet for that matter, that we were justified in allowing people who had complied with the regulations, to land on our shores.

Whether the message was delivered or not, is not known at the time of writing, but be the reason what it may, the chance was not seized, and the poor unfortunates fell upon the tender mercies of what will hereafter be known as the Hilo Board of Health, who sentenced them to further isolation on Hilo's far-famed picnic ground, familiarly known as Cocoanut Island, which consists of a sandspit with a few lauhala and cocoanut trees on it, and is surrounded by shallow water, to be capped with more fumigation, etc.

Of course, they had as an offset to their enforced absence from homes, friends and business, the pleasure of staring at the beauty of Hilo and its surroundings. But to one not a Hiloite, even this view is liable to pall after a while, especially if one is viewing against his or her will, and for no particular reason except that someone or somebody else had an acute attack of "We know it all."

Finally, owing to initial freedom from infection or to the precautionary measures of the Board of Health of Honolulu, no case of infectious disease developed. It is idle to say "there might have been." As described by individuals who have endured both ordeals the Hilo fumigation is a mere farce, as compared to that prescribed by the Board of Health of Honolulu.

Hamakua.

PUNAHOU FLASHES.

Faculty Enjoy a Recreation—New School Hall Progressing Rapidly.

Work on the new school hall is progressing rapidly, and Professor Hosmer thinks it will be ready for occupancy by January 1st.

A few days ago, for a little recreation, the gentlemen of the faculty indulged in a mild game of "scrub" on the baseball diamond. The ladies, always so prominent at all athletic contests, occupied reserved seats and cheered every misplay. Baseball will doubtless be revived at Punahou.

Your reporter discovered Professor Ingalls in Bishop Hall, and in reply to a question he stated that the last two weeks had been busy ones for him, in reorganizing and systematizing the chemicals and apparatus of his department. A glance about, convinced us that it was possible to have neatness and order even in a chemical laboratory.

Wade Armstrong has returned for this school year.

Last week, under the direction of Miss Axtell, the faculty gave an impromptu recital. The regulations of the Board of Health disappointed a large number of friends who expected to be present.



Mr. P. S. Kinzie
Washington, Vt.

Blood Poisoning

13 Running Sores Gave Way to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—Thirteen years ago I was in Cour De Alene, now called Fort Sherman, Idaho. While there I went in swimming one day and caught cold, chilling the bone in my leg, causing a fever sore on my limb. The sore continued about three months, continually rotting my leg until it got up to my knee, when I had the limb amputated. My leg was so rotten that after the limb was amputated the foot dropped off. From this state I got blood poisoning and had

Thirteen Running Sores

on my body. These sores continued from three to four years, my blood being in a terrible condition. After this I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used three bottles and found it did me good, so I kept on until I had used ten bottles or more. My blood was completely cleansed. The sores stopped running and have not troubled me any now for six years. My appetite and digestion are good and I am perfectly well. I owe my cure to Hood's Sarsaparilla." P. S. Kinzie, Washington, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, S.
366 Wholesale Agents.

Rubber Stamps

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POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNISED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE. Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proclaims its great worth.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUATTERS and FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONOURED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS and STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT the AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAPE COLONIES

Bottles 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

Agents for Honolulu,
Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the **Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentry, Diarrhœa.**

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhœa."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in **Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.**

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of **Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.**

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, **Dr. J. Collis Browne.** Sold in bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
38 Great Russell street, London, W. C.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

IS THE GREAT

Blood-Purifier, NERVE TONIC, —AND— STRENGTH-BUILDER.



It attacks and breaks up every humor, cures skin eruptions, restores exhausted vitality, and drives out every element of disease. Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It gives strength to the weak, and builds up the system generally. By its use food is made nourishing, sleep refreshing, and life enjoyable.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name "Ayer's Sarsaparilla" is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,
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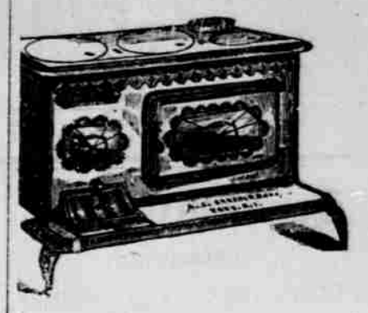
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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small Engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with hihg priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available, it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

The Hawaiian Electric Company is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers, and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMANN,
3940 Manager.

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Nestlé's Milk Food for infants has, during 25 years, grown in favor with both doctors and mothers throughout the world, and is now unquestionably not only the best substitute for mothers' milk, but the food which agrees with the largest percentage of infants. It gives strength and stamina to resist the weakening effects of hot weather, and has saved the lives of thousands of infants. To any mother sending her address, and mentioning this paper, we will send samples and description of Nestlé's Food.

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Oct 27 to 31, 1895

LATEST NEWS FROM MAUI.

Death of John Kalama, a Prominent Native Lawyer.

SCHOOLS SHORT OF TEACHERS.

Social Functions Continue Brisk—Accident to Roy Woodward—Farewell to Baldwin Boys—Officers of Olympia on Shore—General News of the Island.

MAUI, Sept. 21.—John Kalama, Esq., one of the leading natives and most prominent lawyers of Maui died at his residence in Makawao, Friday morning, September 20th. During the same afternoon funeral obsequies were observed at the Pookela church, the services being conducted by Rev. S. Kapu of Wailuku, assisted by Dr. E. G. Beckwith of Paia, Rev. Nawahine of Waihee, and Rev. Kuia of the Paia native church. Circuit Judge J. W. Kalua delivered the eulogy and the Maunaolu Seminary girls sang the hymns. There was a very large gathering of natives and foreigners at the ceremony. Mr. Kalama was born in Pelehu, Kula, in 1853. He was educated at Lahainaluna and studied medicine under Dr. Judd, the father of the Chief Justice. Afterwards he studied law with Kaholokahiki of Honolulu and has practiced for years on Maui. At one time he was district magistrate of Makawao. He was a leader in religious matters. Some fourteen or fifteen years ago he traveled the entire group of islands as an evangelist, having been roused to action by Hallenbeck.

Among the thirty-six Maui people on board the last Claudine were a large number of teachers—Misses Zeigler, Smith and Leonard of Maunaolu Seminary; Benjamin Kahoopai of the Hana school, Z. McKeague, recently appointed to the Keokea (Kula) school, Misses Malone and Turner of the Waihee school, Louis Mideiros of the Ulupalakua school, Misses Nape and Kiuwa of the Makawao school, and a number of others.

During Sunday afternoon, the 15th, just as the Claudine was sailing around Waihee point, returning to Kahului, a carrier pigeon arrived with the news that all the passengers were landed on Cocoanut Island and were in quarantine there. The steamer departed that same afternoon for Honolulu with the mail and several passengers, among whom were Judge and Mrs. Frear, Mrs. C. M. V. Forster and Miss Mist.

It is reported that Dr. Maraura, who was formerly a Japanese physician at Wailuku and who recently left Maui for his native country, died of cholera three days after landing in Japan.

Maunaolu Seminary recently numbered but twenty-five girls on its record. The absence in quarantine of three of its teachers is the cause of this meagre attendance.

The new Kaupakalua school of Makawao district has about eighty pupils in attendance.

During Saturday, the 14th, a horse fell with Roy Woodward, of the Haiku ranch, resulting in the fracture of Woodward's collarbone. This accident will lay the young man up for several weeks.

On the same day at Hamakuapoko a native, becoming entangled in some chains, was violently bitten by a mule just above the heel. It is reported that the animal held on like a bull terrier and only released his grip after repeated thrusts with a knife-blade into the roof of his mouth.

The September evening of the Makawao Literary Society will occur at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gilhus, of Hamakuapoko, Friday evening, September 27th.

The corn crop of Kula is just ripening.

It is stated that recent passengers on the Claudine, before sailing from Honolulu agreed to pay, in addition to the usual fare, $2 per diem for every additional day spent on the steamer.

On the evening of the 17th inst. a dancing party was given by Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Baldwin of Kaluanui as a farewell to Messrs. William, Arthur and Frank Baldwin, who expect to return to Yale by the next Australia. The time passed most pleasantly to the strains of good music, dancing ceasing at about 11 p. m.

During the week four officers of the U. S. S. Olympia visited Makawao, dined at Mrs. H. P. Bailey's and made the ascent to the "palace of the sun."

Misses Grace Richards and Kate Fleming have been spending the time recently at Kailiili.

No vessels at Kahului.

Weather—General pleasant, the usual trades blowing in a shower now and then.

LAHAINA MAKES LAWS.

Regulations for Landing Freight and Passengers.

LAHAINA (Maui), Sept. 23.—At a meeting of the Lahaina Sanitary Committee, held in the court house on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 18th, Fred H. Hayselden in the chair, the following resolutions were passed:

1. That no passengers be permitted to land at the ports of Maui from any vessels arriving from Honolulu, unless such passengers have undergone a quarantine of fifteen days, inclusive of the time they may have been quarantined under the regulations of the Honolulu Board of Health.
2. That the recommendation of the Board of Health of Maui, that Lahaina be the only port for West Maui, be adopted by this meeting.
3. That rice, flour, grain, coal, medical supplies, kerosene oil, steel castings and coins (specially fumigated) be allowed to be landed at the port of Lahaina, after the quarantine officer of the port has officially passed the same as being sufficiently fumigated.
4. That the recommendation of the Board of Health of Maui be adopted, that the Government physician go on board any incoming steamers arriving at this port from Honolulu; and that such boarding by said physician precede all other action in connection with such vessels.
5. That these resolutions be submitted to the citizens for approval.
6. That a meeting of citizens be called by the chairman for Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, to consider the resolutions passed by the Sanitary Committee on this day.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lahaina, held in the court house of Lahaina on Sept. 21, 1895, Judge D. Kahaulalio in the chair, the Hon. W. Y. Horner made the motion that "the citizens approve the proceedings of the meeting of the Sanitary Committee of Lahaina." This was carried.

FRED. H. HAYSELDEN,
Chairman Sub-Committee Board of Health of Maui.

VESSELS MUST LAND.

President Smith of the Health Board So Notifies Sheriffs.

Among the mail sent by the Claudine last night were the following letters to Sheriffs Hitchcock and Andrews by W. O. Smith, President of the Board of Health:

The protests from Kona, Hamakua and Hana have been so urgent, and the conditions here have so changed for the better, that the Board of Health has decided to order that the cargoes on vessels which we allow to sail from here with clean bills of health may be landed at any port without hindrance.

This community has worked incessantly—done tremendous work, hundreds of men have been at it night and day—the doctors have done splendid work, and the epidemic is at an end.

Of course, we know that a case or cases may again appear, but we do not fear it now as we did. We preserve all our machinery and are ready at any hour, night or day, to go for any case or any point of danger.

Systematic inspection and disinfection is maintained.

Yesterday was general house-cleaning day. Over 1000 persons whitewashed houses (we gave out over 1120 brushes), and the work has been going on all day today.

There is an immense amount of public spirit in Honolulu. Hundreds of inspectors and guards have been on duty for two weeks without pay. We feel greatly encouraged and most thankful.

CHARITY AT HOME.

Olowalu Party Donates $50 and Stops Payment of Draft.

"Speaking of people changing their minds," said a person interested in the work of the Hawaiian Relief Society yesterday, "a case came to my notice a few days ago, when a number of subscriptions amounting to $260 came down from Maui for the work of relieving needy Hawaiians. Enclosed in the same letter was a check for $50 from a party at Olowalu. Every one at the central depot of the society was jubilant over the receipt of the money. Suddenly there came a letter saying that 'charity begins at home,' and as cholera might break out in Maui, it had been deemed best to write the bankers here requesting them not to honor the check." It is thought the sender feared the five days' quarantine of the Honolulu Board of Health would be enforced, and as citizens of Maui are of the opinion that a longer length of time is necessary, the cholera epidemic might spread to that place. In that event a Hawaiian Relief Society would be formed there and the $50 used for "charity at home."

Day of Atonement.

Commencing Friday evening, September 27th, the Jewish people will celebrate the Day of Atonement, the greatest of all days to the Jew. It is observed by a strict fast from sunset to sunset, not a morsel of food either to eat or drink being allowed to pass the lips.

The ten days intervening between Jewish New Year's day and the Day of Atonement, are given to repentance for the sins of the previous year, and on the Day of Atonement the names of those who are to die, are written and sealed in the Book of Life by the Almighty.

The day is very strictly observed all over the world.

Mules for Sale.

—HEAD OF—
34 FINE MULES. 34

Weighing from 1000 to 1200 lbs..

From 5 to 6 years old, all thoroughly broken, are offered for sale.

☞ Can be seen at Independence Park.

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Don't Get Entangled

in the meshes of disease. The list is long. Consumption has a small beginning—a cough or cold is the commonest.

Putnam's Cherry Cough Comfort

will afford relief at once, and positive cure. But don't neglect a cough. The older the cough the harder to cure—that's experience. The fact that PUTNAM'S has cured others is the best reason you should take it—now.

Sold in 25c. and 50c. Bottles.

HOBRON DRUG Co.

Exclusive Agents.

W. H. RICE,
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BREEDER OF

FINE HORSES AND CATTLE

From the Thoroughbred
Standard-bred Stallion Nutwood, by Nutwood Jr.
Norman Stallion Captain Grawl.
Native-Bred Stallion Boswell.

Also a Choice Lot of

BULLS, COWS AND CALVES

From the Celebrated Bulls
Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham.

A Lot of

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 Pure-Bred Hereford Bulls For Sale.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-Hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to
W. H. RICE, Lihue, Kauai.

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BUSINESS COLLEGE,
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FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

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A Department of Electrical Engineering
Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

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This Offer is for Cash Only!

Our name is sufficient guarantee for good workmanship.

The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

—UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF—
DR. F. P. CLARK, Medical Supt. DR. C. A. BUGGLES, Asst. Physician. GEO. C. CLARK, Business Manager.



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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY. : SEPTEMBER 27, 1895.

THE political success of Brice in Ohio, Gorman in Maryland and Quay in Pennsylvania augurs well for the sugar trust and other organizations of its kind. Money power in the United States Senate is by no means a dead letter.

SLOWLY and with apparent surety the city is recovering from the nervous suspense resulting from the cholera seige. People are gratified that the visitation has been no worse and are hopeful for the future, but at the same time have the fear of the child that has been burned. The present danger lies in being too sure of the ground already gained. We are dealing with a hidden enemy that must be watched for weeks to come and we can afford no relaxation of vigilance.

A TRAVELER in the Alps declares that the kind, generous St. Bernard dog is a myth. He calls a halt on the orators, clergymen and poets who have been using his goodness for half a century as an illustration of noble deeds, and tells us that he is a selfish brute that follows the lost traveler in the snow heaps, knocks him over, and eats up his luncheon if he has any. If this is true, we can only say that the story of the dog's sagacity and kindness, as told for many years, has done some good in its way, and it shows how a lie well told may serve a good purpose. The dog has had its day.

THE CABLE A SANITARY SAFEGUARD.

Hawaii the sanitary outpost is a new phase of the importance of this country to the United States that has been brought to the American mind by recent events. The value of these islands as a military and commercial outpost of the United States has been argued and reargued since ships of war and merchant ships have come to Honolulu. The people have listened to the pros and cons for years, and their support of either side has depended very much on their political persuasion and the mandate of the party. But when it comes to a question of protecting the public health party lines are forgotten. The people with one accord begin to look about and in the words of the maudlin Congressman ask where they are at. Thus it is that Americans who have put the Hawaiian cable down as a needless expense, an Hawaiian necessity but an American luxury, are beginning to come to their senses. They have discovered that the boot will fit the American as well as the Hawaiian leg.

As the Examiner says, the opponents of government aid to the cable project have a pretty theory but it doesn't fit a cholera epidemic. A plague infested steamer at the present time lays the whole United States liable to dangers that could easily be averted by telegraphic communication by means of which all ports along the Coast could be warned and prepared to take proper care of vessels on arrival. "There would be no particular profit for private individuals in a service of this sort—nothing that would be an inducement to a corporation to lay a cable as a commercial speculation—but its importance to the community can scarcely be questioned even by such stalwart opponents of subsidies as the New York 'Evening Post.'"

Although this country has paid a price it can ill afford, to impress these facts upon the American financiers, no military or commercial argument that Colonel Spalding and his congressional friends can offer will have more influence on the guardians of the national purse strings than this example that has cost us money and lives, and might have cost San Francisco more lives and more money.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CHOLERA.

We hope that our clever physicians will find the time to make a thorough investigation of the origin of the cholera here. In view of our relations to the Asiatic countries, it is important. While there are some who still deny that the disease is the Asiatic cholera, the majority agree that it is, and want to know exactly how it got here. It is generally believed that it came in the Belgic, but the method of its transportation is not settled. The Chinese in the steerage came from a clear port, Hongkong, and were on board five days before reaching Kobe, where the vessel was allowed only to take freight, at a distance from the shore, and this freight went into the hold. At Yokohama the vessel took Japanese in the steerage, who were not allowed to mix with the Chinese, but the Japanese came from an infected country.

If several Chinese died of the disease on the vessel, then there is the curious fact that men from a clear port were taken with it, while the people from an infected country were free from it. Why should the Chinese have it and the Japanese not have it? If the disease did exist on the vessel, why did the physician on board, if he intended to conceal the fact, take several saloon passengers with him to see the bodies of the dead men? And if they had the disease how did they get it, while isolated on the vessel for over seven days, while the Japanese, who came fresh from a country where it prevailed, did not get it?

It may be said, in searching for an explanation, that the Chinese, though isolated may have bought fruits in Kobe. How did they get it? As considerable freight was shipped at Kobe, were the germs concealed in a part of it, and did they get into the waters of our harbor through the freight and poison the fish? Of course, if the disease came from germs carried in the freight, then the ship's officers are not to be blamed because they received freight just as the vessels of many other nations were receiving it.

If the Belgic's doctor concealed the disease, what are we to do in the future? Can we trust doctor's certificates? We cannot stop our commerce. That is certain. It hardly seems probable that any member of the medical fraternity would make himself liable to the charge placed at the door of the Belgic's physician by many people in this community, and it is due him, the steamship company and the people of this country that the matter should be sifted to the bottom. Meanwhile all that can be done is to keep the city in the best sanitary condition; use the best judgment we can command whenever there is possible danger, and then, like the rest of the world, take our chances.

ANOTHER AMERICAN VIEW OF JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

Apropos of Commissioner Fitzgerald's scare on the Japanese labor question and his attempt to interest Senator White of California in the subject of excluding the Japanese from the United States, the New York Sun says that if Senator White is sensible he will hurry around the corner whenever he sees Fitzgerald approaching him on the street, and will take precious good care not to be at home when that functionary rings the door bell.

"Public sentiment in this country is not going to tolerate any application of the old sand-lot ideas and arguments to the people of Japan who want to come to our country to live. The alleged interests of 'labor on the Coast' will not be able to browbeat Congress into treating the Japanese of 1895 as undesirable immigrants, barbarians unfit to enter our gates. The statesman who at this stage of the world's progress undertakes to start an anti-Japanese agitation, or to inaugurate legislation sure to make an end of the friendly relations existing between the people of the United States and the Yankees of the Orient, will speedily find himself in a very ridiculous and uncomfortable position. Senator White has not the reputation of being a fool. The new-born nation is not going to pour its population into the United States. The Japanese have too much to do at home, for the next fifty years or so, in working out the manifest destiny that shines now with a promise so bright. Close amity and mutually pleasant and profitable intercourse in the years to come, is the program as between the United States and Japan. The labor agitator or the short-sighted politician who gets in the way of it is sure to get knocked down and walked over."

The Sun strikes the key note when it remarks that Japan has too much to do at home to go wandering about the globe looking for trouble. Undoubtedly the United States can "pick a row" with Japan if it follows the program made out by the alarmists, and in this attempt at agitation lies the only danger.

BRITISH INTEREST IN NICARAGUA CANAL.

Discussion of Great Britain's interest in the construction of the Nicaragua canal carried on in the press of that country, gives evidence that the aggressive attitude of the American people is being watched closely, and should the United States take an active part in carrying out the project, that Great Britain will call for an understanding on the status of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The St. James Gazette in a recent leader calls for a statement from the government of where it stands. This paper states that the country appears to be heading straight for a crisis, and "there will either be a diplomatic deadlock between the two countries, or the English will surrender their treaty rights." It believes a deadlock can be avoided by discreet manipulation on the part of the Foreign Office, and, as for surrender of treaty rights, that must not occur at any cost. Ever watchful of the commercial side, the Gazette says: "Should a situation be brought about in which the United States finds it can ignore the united states of Central America, then good-bye to any hope of retaining, much less extending, our commercial hold of the republics of the Spanish main, a market in which we already suffer from uncommonly sharp competition from the Americans and Germans."

The ultimate object of the moral support given the enterprise by the United States as well as the popular demand by the American people that the government shall guarantee the required capital is regarded as not so much the cutting of the canal as "the firm establishment of the United States authority in Central America. With the canal completed wholly by the United States, the independence of the republics would be merely normal." This being the case, the editors of London want to know what their government is going to do about it. Is the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be enforced? If not, what steps have been taken to secure the neutrality of the canal and the equality of rights and opportunities of British subjects?

From these unofficial utterances, it seems quite possible that the Congress that goes ahead with the construction of the Nicaragua canal will be called upon to come to a definite understanding with Great Britain. The latest official expression from the United States regarding the convention is that it has lapsed so far as any bearing it might have on the construction of the canal as now proposed is concerned. This was the view taken by Secretary Frelinghuysen during President Arthur's administration, and it is anticipated that the same stand will be taken by the present administration. In the event of Great Britain raising the question, the revoking of the convention is within the range of possibilities, although it is not probable that Great Britain will thereby gain any concessions which will increase its hold upon Central American trade or territory.

THE BISHOP'S DELIVERANCE.

Bishop Willis has again rattled around in the pulpit of the Anglican Church, and smote the Board of Health with the sword of his wrath. Taking for his text (II Chron. XVI, 12) the instance of Asa, who refused to seek the Lord in his disease, but went instead to the physicians, and then died, he enforces a solemn lesson upon the reprobate people of Honolulu, who closed the churches, went off to the physicians, and stopped the spread of cholera. The closing of the churches by the people and the refusal of Asa to seek the Lord in his sickness are regarded as parallel cases by the Bishop. But, somehow, they seem to be at right angles, instead of parallel, as Asa died and our people continued to live. Perhaps the point is "in the application on 't," as Captain Cuttle said, or perhaps there is no point. Asa, says the Bishop, found medical aid powerless and died. This community found medical aid powerful and it lives, even if it did close the churches. Where is the point?

The Bishop remarks that "one of the first duties of religion is obedience." But his argument seems to be that, while one must obey the health laws made by the Board of Health, there is no law against making ugly faces at the Board, nor any rule against calling them names. The Bishop, however, has a most serious charge to make against the members of his own church. "Have you suffered yourselves to be leavened by the hypocracy and materialism that surround you?" he asks, because they did not protest against the closing of his church. He then pictures the dreadful calamity which would have befallen these recreant members, if the doors had remained closed much longer. He tells them what a precious privilege they might have lost, and he harrows up their feelings on this line. And the moral of it is, that they had better "tend up" in the future. To say to a person who voluntarily abstains from poi, "what a dreadful calamity it would be if the poi supply were cut off!" may contain a great moral truth, but it don't inspire much regret or remorse. Rev. Bishop, such an appeal does not touch their feelings. Try them on another tack. Threaten to resign, and see if that will not fetch up the backsliders.

The kind, gentle, Christian-like remarks of the Bishop regarding the low estimate put on religion by "the faction which rules the city," show him in his best light, and must be especially pleasing to the Lord, who, while on earth, spoke of charitable feeling as the greatest of virtues. Let the scoffer look and be humble, before this white, beautiful soul, which holds no gall, in the fullness of its benignant self-righteousness. Thrice happy is a land endowed with such a genial climate, and such a loving Bishop!

THE AFTER-MATH.

From the correspondence we receive from the other islands, it is certain that it will be many a day before there will be peace in the several communities, where individuals have suffered from the arbitrary action of the local board of health. Men or women, quarantined beyond the accepted five days limit, by neighbors who have lost their heads and inflicted upon them an unnecessary, and even cruel imprisonment for many days more, are not going to be "resigned" or "forgiving" about it. A period of hard feeling and recrimination now follows.

It is a pity that at the first news of the outbreak of cholera, the people of the other islands did not send representatives here at once to examine and make report on the situation. Had they done this, there would have been united action, and much annoyance avoided. Each community attempted to run itself, without reference to any other community, and the "leading men" of each community appear to have assumed that the Board of Health, of this city, did not understand its business, and the only safe rule was, "each man for himself." We believe that great allowances should be made for the acts of the men in these remote places, because they felt very serious responsibility and acted accordingly to their light. But why did they not get a little more light?

While the citizens of Kauai were rather frantic over the landing of passengers from Honolulu, and the people of Maui forcibly sent away passengers fully disinfected, and the people of Hilo corralled on Cocoanut Island many passengers completely disinfected, according to the latest regulations of the Government of the United States, here in Honolulu, physicians, who had just been in the infected districts, and in the cholera hospital would simply change their clothes and wash their hands, and visit families and dine out with their friends and the danger of contagion was not even thought of. Our ladies admittedly inferior in courage to the Hilo men, received these medical men at their tables without any hesitation, while across two ocean channels, men and women, in a much less "dangerous" condition were barricaded out of comfort and conveniences.

It is extremely unfortunate that the people of the other islands held in contempt the cholera regulations of the American people, who, it is believed, have a lively sense of the need of protection against disease, and who recently passed through a cholera season. Now and then, it is worth while to take something on trust, even if it is the medical authority of sixty-five millions of keen witted people. During the cholera season of 1892 in the United States the isolated communities did what the people of the other islands have just done. In a number of instances emigrant trains were stopped by town committees, and poor men, women and children were cast out on the prairie without food or shelter. As the scare decreased better methods prevailed.

We in Honolulu do not put on airs. Our community, like all other communities acts, and will act, like a dog with a tin can tied to his tail whenever the occasion arises. But in this cholera business we had a lot of clever doctors who did not lose their heads, and have, so far, taken us through the rapids with hardly a scratch on the keel. We know it and heartily thank them for it.

THE community is asking what the Government is doing to bring the "tar and feathers" vigilance committee to justice. It is reasonable to suppose that the Government is not going to sleep over the subject simply because it does not proclaim to the world what evidence, if any, has been obtained. Certainly it is that no official is foolish enough to think that the affair can be passed over with a farcical attempt at investigation, and although Marshal Brown has not told the street corner orators just what he is doing in the matter, the sensible public has confidence that he will leave no stone unturned until every member of the "committee" is brought before the bar of justice.

THE New York World says that President Cleveland intends to recognize the Cuban insurgents, and contemplates advising the purchase of the island from Spain. This story sounds like the World, and unless the President of the United States has undergone a great change of heart, it will probably turn out as the majority of its stories of a similar character do—founded on a possible fact. The continued success of the Cuban insurgents makes it quite probable that they will soon be favored with the formal and somewhat tardy recognition of the United States.

Its Value Recognized by Physicians

As a rule I am opposed to proprietary medicines. Still I value a good one, especially when such is the source of relief from pain. As a topical (external) application I have found Chamberlain's Pain Balm the best remedy I have ever used for neuralgia of any kind. I have conscientiously recommended it to many persons. WILLIAM HORNE, M. D., Janesville, Wis. Sold by all dealers BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H.I.

Timely Topics

September 26, 1895.

A great many of the modern inventions are conceived, to a large extent, by accident, as will be seen by the following from the pen of Thomas A. Edison. In speaking of the invention of the phonograph he says:

"I was engaged upon a machine intended to repeat Morse characters which were recorded upon paper by indentations that transferred their message to another circuit automatically when passed under a tracing point connected with a circuit closing apparatus.

"In manipulating this machine I found that when the cylinder carrying the indented paper was turned with great swiftness, it gave out a humming noise from the indentations — a musical rythmic sound resembling that of human talk heard indistinctly.

"This led me to try fitting a diaphram to the machine which would receive the vibrations or sound waves made by my voice when I talked into it, and register these vibrations upon an impressible material placed upon the cylinder. The material selected for immediate use was parrafined paper, and the results obtained were excellent. The indentations on the cylinder when rapidly revolved caused a repetition of the original vibration to reach the ear through a recorder just as if the machine itself were talking. I saw at once that the problem of registering the human voice, so that it could be repeated by mechanical means as often as might be desired, was solved."

About this time the summer pleasures end, the damp rainy weather commences, and the housewife's duties begin; right methods make these duties a pleasure also. If you are in search of a stove that will lessen the trials of cooking examine the merits of the GOLDEN ANVIL RANGE. This range is made from the very best cold rolled sheet steel constructed on principles best known to us for strength and convenience. It is guaranteed to use one-third less wood or coal per day than any stove made. The baking qualities for either roats or pastry are unsurpassed. The grate of the fire box is made three cornered shape thus presenting a new, clean surface each day. At the back and above the range is a full length shelf with nickled racks for the placing and keeping dishes warm. With each range we furnish a coil connection for hot water purposes. To those who desire a first-class, A1 range, nothing better is to be found on the market than the GOLDEN ANVIL. We also have the PANSY stove in three sizes, suitable for coal or wood. The PANSY is a modern made stove in every respect, with complete free draft and is built to wear. To those who desire a stove and not a range the PANSY should be considered as we have found them an excellent seller and they have given perfect satisfaction.

Oil stoves seem to be a favorite with people who do not wish a lasting fire and to those we say do not make a purchase until you have seen the "DIETZ" TUBULAR in operation. This stove given a thorough unprejudiced test, will convice the most skeptical of its superior merits, which completely supercedes all previous efforts in producing a perfectly satisfactory stove for burning oil or gas successfully.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels' Bank,

307 FORT STREET.

Dec. 27 - 31, 1895

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Public schools on Oahu will not open until further notice.

J. A. Hopper and family are at the Atlanta, Georgia, exposition.

Mrs. W. A. Kinney was a passenger by the Kauai from the island of that name yesterday.

The faculties of Oahu College and Punahou Preparatory school appear in another column of this morning's issue.

Ed C. Wright, general auditor of the Southern Pacific railway at San Francisco, and wife are coming to Honolulu on a pleasure trip.

Detective Hannah has arrived at San Francisco with Edwin Catley, who swindled George P. Gow, a commercial traveler, out of about $2000.

Mark Twain has arrived at Sydney. In an interview, the humorist expressed himself as disappointed in not being able to lecture at Honolulu.

Jewish Day of Atonement commenced at sunset yesterday and will end at sunset today. The occasion will be generally recognized by Hebrew residents.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company have something to say about inventions being accidents and the superior qualities of the Golden Anvil ranges, Pansy stoves, and Deitz oil stoves.

The Hawaiian Lime and Stone Company is the latest organization to develop home industry. The company guarantee the best quality of lime and at the cheapest market prices.

H. W. Severance and wife, Julian D. Hayne and wife, C. M. Cooke and family, and Miss May Mott-Smith are among the island people registered at the Occidental hotel, San Francisco.

The several hundred persons employed to do whitewashing and disinfecting Monday and Tuesday were paid off at the police station yesterday by clerk Dow, at the rate of $1.50 per diem.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will take place at Dallas, Texas, without legal interference. The highest criminal court in the State has just decided that there is no law against prize-fighting.

Albert L. Colsten, of Cornell University, arrived on the Coptic, and will take charge of the department of Mechanical and Free Hand Drawing at Oahu College and Punahou Preparatory School.

Albert Lucas has accepted a position with Lucas Bros. as bookkeeper, succeding his brother William, who has been in ill health for some time, and who will go to the Coast as soon as he is able to travel.

The fight between Claus Spreckels and his son Rudolph over the 5000 shares of Paahau sugar stock given the son by his father is being contested in the courts at San Francisco. A decision is expected shortly.

Amarino started fifth in a three-quarter mile race at Sacramento on the 14th. At the quarter he was in the sixth place, and finished in that order. The Hawaiian horses are not doing as well as was expected of them.

Repairs to the Australia being of such a nature that they cannot be rushed, it is believed the steamer will be two days late in arriving here this trip. As many men as can be employed are working on the ship.

Young Harry Houdlette, son of Captain Houdlette of the steamer Australia, was taken to the United States Marine Hospital at San Francisco on the 14th inst. with a broken leg, the result of an accident aboard ship.

Hon. Edward Blake, the celebrated Canadian lawyer, will sail from San Francisco on October 15th for New Zealand, where he goes to act as umpire in an arbitration case connected with the Midland railway of New Zealand.

A normal class, under the special direction of a qualified instructor, consisting of a one year's course, will be formed at the time of opening of the schools next Monday, at the new Bishop building, Emma street. Tuition will be free.

The September term of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands will be convened on Monday, September 30, at 10 o'clock a.m. The attention of attorneys is called to the rule of June 24, 1895, requiring certificates on perfecting appeals or exceptions.

George E. Smithies, the accountant, yesterday took the oath of allegiance to the Republic before the Clerk of the Judiciary Department. Mr. Smithies' friends believe there is now no reason why he should not attain his former status in the administration of responsible positions.

FROM EATING RAW CRABS.

An Aged Native Woman Taken Sick This Morning.

Another case of cholera was discovered at 6:40 this (Friday) morning in Kikihale, at the end of Hotel street. The victim, Paina, a woman sixty-five years old, was taken sick at 6:30 of the evening before. She and all the persons in the immediate vicinity were moved to the cholera hospital. Dr. Myers, Armstrong Smith and the nurses were put on duty again. Fresh crab shells were found in the woman's house, and it is supposed she contracted the disease from eating raw crabs.

SALVATION ARMY.

Brigadier Keppel Disappointed Over His Trip—Polynesia Next.

Brigadier J. J. Keppel of the Salvation Army, who returned from Honolulu last Friday, is at his home in Oakland. He is somewhat disappointed over his trip. He went to the Islands intending to participate in the dedication of a new hall the army had just completed. The cholera outbreak, however, intervened, as the Government refused to allow any public gatherings during the prevalence of the disease. General Keppel remained at the Islands only two days. The cholera will prove a serious obstacle to the development of the plans of the army for forwarding their work in the islands of the Pacific. Honolulu is to be made the central post for a great amount of labor to be performed in the South Pacific. It is the intention of the army to extend its field into the South Seas as soon as it becomes well established in the Sandwich Islands.

Ensign Reid, in command of the Oakland corps, said last evening, when interviewed at the People's Theater barracks, that the work is increasing with greater rapidity there than had been anticipated. "We have a most efficient corps of officers," said he. "Adjutant G. D. Egnee and his wife, who were formerly in Oakland, are in charge of the work throughout the islands and are assisted by six officers. There are three corps altogether. As soon as the work is well established in Hawaii delegations will proceed to Southern Polynesia and Micronesia."—S. F. Chronicle, September 14th.

PHILADELPHIA FITTING OUT.

The cruiser Philadelphia was at San Francisco on the 15th fitting out for a cruise northward. On the 18th an entertainment and dance was given aboard. Invitations were accepted by several hundred prominent people from the Bay City and adjoining towns. The favorite vessel was artistically decorated, visitors utilizing every available space for placing the mass of flowers brought aboard.

There are about thirty-five vacancies to be filled before the cruiser completes her complement. Executive Officer Ingersoll has given out that only Americans will be accepted. The Philadelphia has the reputation of being a "happy" ship. Both Captain Cotton and Executive Officer Ingersoll are idolized by the men, and on the other hand the crew is the best behaved in the navy.

The white cruiser will leave for the north as soon as her supplies are taken on, and during her northward cruise will visit Seattle, Tacoma and other Sound cities.

Pure Water at Punahou.

Two large Atkins Carbon Filters with earthen containers have been placed in Punahou Preparatory School, from which pure water will be supplied to children. Messrs. Kennedy and Hedeman, at the Honolulu Iron Works, have agreed to supply boiled water daily. Every precaution is taken in regard to all sanitary arrangements both at the college and preparatory school.

Warrimoo Not Coming.

A Washington dispatch of Sept. 14th says the Postoffice Department has issued a notice that the sailing of the steamer Warrimoo from Vancouver, via Honolulu, has been canceled, and there will be no sailing from Vancouver for Australia during October, or until the cholera scare abates.

Must Protect Missionaries.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—A special to the Daily News from Washington says: Minister Taylor has been instructed to demand from Spain protection for American missionaries in the Caroline Islands.

Chinese Denied Admission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury today sent a telegam to the Collector of Customs at Ogdensburg, N. Y., directing him not to admit any of the 200 Chinese recently landed at Vancouver, en route to the Atlanta Exposition.

ABOUT THE CHOLERA SCOURGE.

Miss Burhans Writes of Conditions in Honolulu During Epidemic.

Natives Believe White People Wanted to Poison Them and Refuse to Take Medicine—Deaths.

TACOMA (Wash.), Sept. 15.—Miss Nettie Burhans, formerly in the Tacoma public schools, and for two years a resident of Honolulu, in a letter to her sister, Miss Lena Burhans, a teacher in the Emerson School, indicates that cholera will carry off a large per cent. of the natives, because they will not report cholera victims to the Board of Health. The natives believe the white people want to poison them, and they, therefore, refuse to take medicine.

In one instance a physician found natives burying a cholera victim alive. The cholera-stricken kanaka was not dead, but his grave had already been dug, and he was too miserable to care to object. The physician prevented the burial until the man was dead. At one of their feasts the natives ate dead horse meat. The horse had died of lockjaw and was in a decaying condition.

While there were but twenty cases and seventeen deaths September 1st, there were thirty-five known cases and thirty deaths four days later. Up to September 6th only two whites had died, one a sailor from the Bennington, whom it is supposed swallowed infected water while bathing, and one woman who ate raw fish. The whites are not alarmed. They drink boiled filtered water.

Honolulu is reported as being very dirty, and is being cleansed as a result of the presence of cholera. Some extracts from Miss Burhans' letter follow:

"Cholera was brought by the steamer Belgic from Japan. Seven natives died in two days after eating tainted dead horse meat and tainted raw fish. The Board of Health is cleaning the city. Some of the Chinese quarters are extremely filthy. All the lime has been used in fumigating, and building will cease until another supply arrives from the States. The old fish market and all the surrounding buildings are to be burned, as they are in a terribly filthy condition. All the reservoir water has been shut off, and the city is being flushed with artesian well water. Fortunately the artesian wells have just been completed.

"For five days there were no cases reported, and we were congratulating ourselves, believing there was no more danger, but Friday, September 6th, a Catholic priest reported a case that he had found, and in fifteen hours thereafter fifteen cases were reported and twelve deaths occurred. The Board of Health has ordered all churches closed. Our church might have been left open for service, but it was feared any modification of the general order would cause ill feeling.

"The natives are as irresponsible as children and have to be watched like babies. In the Catholic Church and native church it was feared, as they are great hands to kiss, they might bring contagion and some might sicken in this church, so all were closed."

JAPAN'S OCCUPATION OF FORMOSA.

Warned by China to Wait Until the Natives Were Pacified.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—A Herald copyright cable from London says: Chinese official dispatches regarding China and Formosa, which have just been privately shown, disclose that the statement that China invited Japan to take possession of Formosa is untrue. The Chinese Embassador, Li Hung Chang, warned Count Ito that Formosa was in a turbulent state, and advised Japan to wait until the island was pacified before being given up.

"Formosa," he said, "is like a piece which is already in your mouth. Better not swallow it at once."

Count Ito replied: "But Japan is hungry and would swallow it at once. You will see that Japan will pacify Formosa in a fortnight."

China gave way, and when the Japanese arrived and committed the outrages, murdering both women and children, after violation, the whole population arose and spread abroad in small bands, attacking the Japanese and then retreating into the interior. If the statement about China's ill treatment of the Formosans is true, why, it is asked, do they refuse to receive Japanese liberation?

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The Deutsche Warte declares that the island of Chusan, off the east coast of China, will be ceded to Germany, and that a German colony will be founded there The paper adds that Germany will obtain additional territory near Teintsin.

BIG HOTEL AT NIAGARA.

The Place to be Made the Monte Carlo of America.

BUFFALO (N. Y.), Sept. 13.—The Express says: Niagara Falls is to be the convention city of the future and the Monte Carlo of America. Several plans are far advanced looking to the establishment there of one of the most gigantic permanent convention halls ever conceived on this side of the Atlantic and the erection of a clubhouse which will be the wonder of the world.

Niagara Falls in the future is going to be all that Saratoga has been, only on a greater scale. It is said that the men interested in the scheme represent more than $100,000,000 in money and that they are able to carry the thing through without a hitch. It is said that the clubhouse to be erected will cost not less than $500,000 and will be run after the plan of Mitchell's House at Saratoga. Both Mitchell and Daly are interested in the scheme besides others whose names cannot be learned.

Electric light wires at Seattle, Wash., are to be placed underground.

DUNRAVEN HAS HAD ENOUGH.

He Will Make No Further Effort For the America's Cup.

Offer by Iselin to Resail the Second Race—Defender Declared the Victor. American Yachtsmen Praised.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Dunraven has had enough. The Valkyrie will race no more in American waters. She will be taken back to England as soon as she can be prepared for the ocean journey.

The America's cup committee formally notified Mr. Iselin tonight that he had successfully defended the cup, and that he was the winner of the required three out of five races. It also formally notified Lord Dunraven—and there is just a little bit of satire in this—that he was the loser and the Defender the victor.

A reporter called at the Waldorf tonight and sent a note to Lord Dunraven, asking him if he would race the Valkyrie III with the Defender for $10,000. He was guaranteed a clear course and absolute immunity from annoyances of tugs, steamboats, etc. A cup has been offered by a well-known gentlemen. Lord Dunraven received the note in the cafe of the Waldorf, where he was dining with his two daughters and H. Maitland Kersey. He sent back the note with the following reply penciled:

"Very sorry, but the Valkyrie III leaves for England next week."

It was rumored early in the evening that a prominent member of the club had offered a purse of $10,000 for the winner in a match race between the Defender and the Valkyrie III. Mr. Drexel of Philadelphia today offered $10,000 for a race competition to take place anywhere in American waters.

Mr. Kersey, speaking of the offer of Colonel Taylor of Boston, said that as Lord Dunraven had decided not to race his yacht again in America it was idle to discuss that or any other offer.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.—It was learned tonight that the Defender will be shortly brought to Cramp's ship-yard, where a thorough examination of her will be made. The Cramps believe that they can build a still speedier yacht. Chief Engineer Pattison is now in New York arranging for her visit.

LONDON, September 13.—The Morning Chronicle will tomorrow publish a dispatch from its correspondent at Cowes saying it is rumored that several influential yachtsmen intend to offer a new international cup to be competed for in European waters.

Iselin Offered to Resail.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Lord Dunraven's representative, H. M. Kersey, called upon Commodore Smith, chairman of the America's cup committee, today and took with him the letter in which C. Oliver Iselin offered to resail the race in which the Valkyrie fouled the Defender. The letter is as follows:

ON BOARD DEFENDER, Sept. 12, 1895.—Dear Lord Dunraven: Although the regatta committee gives the Defender yesterday's race, under the circumstances I should much prefer calling the race off and resailing it tomorrow. I trust this will meet with your views. If so, kindly answer at once. Very truly yours,

C. OLIVER ISELIN.

Iselin a True Sport.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the letters which passed between Lord Dunraven and the New York yachtsmen regarding the America's cup races, says it desires to reopen the controversy so far as to make the opportunity to pay a tribute to the sportmanlike behavior of Mr. Iselin. It is a pity, the article says, that Mr. Iselin's handsome offer could not have been met with action. The American yachtsmen, the Gazette concludes, deserves the respect of all true lovers of sport.

JUSTICE IN THE ORIENT.

Some of the Chinese Murderers Have Been Decapitated.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—The joint American and British Commission which is investigating the missionary riots at Kucheng is making most sati-factory progress in fixing the responsibility for the outrages and securing the punishment of the guilty parties.

Cablegrams were received at the State Department today from both Minister Denby of Peking and Consul General Jernigan at Shanghai, stating that seven of the Chinese who were convicted by the Commission of being ring leaders in the assaults were decapitated this morning.

The Commission is still proceeding with its work. Minister Denby also reports that he is making headway in the organization of the independent committee that will investigate the Cheng Tu mission riots.

HAS COST SPAIN $20,000,000.

Price of Keeping Cuba—An Immense Army to Go Against the Insurgents.

The London Standard publishes a Madrid dispatch saying that the concentration of reinforcements for Cuba is proceeding rapidly throughout the kingdom. Several heavily laden steamers belonging to the Spanish Transatlantic line started from Barcelona, Santander, Coruna and Cadiz for Cuba during the last week with war stores.

Eight thousand cavalry, forming the first body of a total of 30,000, will be landed in Cuba before September 20th. Though Captain General Campos declared that 30,000 would be sufficient, the government will prepare 25,000 more, who will embark at the end of October, if their services should be necessary. The cost of the war in Cuba up to the present time has been about $20,000,000. Since February the transport service alone has cost $1,600,000.

The Chinese Emperor has sanctioned the immediate building of a railway from Shanghai, through Suchau and Chinkiang, to Nanking, in order to forstall the Japanese demands.

FAVORS THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.

Cleveland Believed to be Preparing a Vigorous Foreign Policy.

Belligerents to be Recognized—Eastern Syndicate Ready to Purchase the Island.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—A Washington special in reference to Cuban matters shows that the President's plans are more far-reaching than was generally anticipated. In the first place it was learned that Spain has at last been frightened into paying the Mora claim.

The information comes from a source beyond question, and from the same was obtained the prediction that within a month President Cleveland would take an active hand in the Cuban question. It is said that a powerful syndicate has been formed in this country which will be prepared to guarantee the Cuban bonds preparatory to its acquisition by the United States.

The plan was to bring the matter before the Congress and secure official action by that body independent of the President. The President has been informed of the plan on foot, and it is said he is preparing to anticipate the action of Congress and reap the fruits himself.

The bad odor attaching to the Administration for its curious Hawaiian fiasco, its failure to take up the Waller case until forced to do so by the clamors of the Republican and Americanists papers, the surrender to Great Britain in the Bering Sea claims, the weakness in the foreign policy touching Samoa, Nicaragua, China, Venezuela, and the German sugar bounty, would be blown to the four winds by a prompt recognition of belligerent rights of the Cuban patriots.

The fate of a new nation is trembling in the balance at Gray Gables tonight, and it may be decided within a few days or weeks.

A FEW INCHES OF PLAIN ENGLISH.

NOWADAYS men are doing all sorts of wonders by means of electricity, both in mechanics and in chemistry. I see by the papers that they expect to be able to produce real diamonds by it. Perhaps they may; marvels never cease. But we will wait till they do before we crow over that job. Up to this time, anyway, everything that is both valuable and useful is the fruit of hard work. Even diamonds are mostly got out of rocky mines. And, within reasonable limits, it is good for us to have to work. Ten shillings honestly earned is better for a man than twenty in shape of a legacy.

The best condition of things for any country would be when fair wages could be earned straight along, without loss or deduction for any reason. But in the present aspect of human affairs this is impossible. Whose fault it is we cannot now discuss.

One source of loss, however is plain enough, and some remedy for it ought to be found. In England and Wales every working man averages ten days of illness per year, making the total loss of wages from this cause about £16,000,000 a year. We are talking of the *average*, you see. But inasmuch as *all* working-men are not ill every year, this average does not fairly show the suffering and loss of those who *are* ill. In any given year many will lose no time at all, while others may lose individually from ten days to six months each. No charity, no savings, no income from clubs, etc., can make up for this—even in money alone to say nothing of the pain and the misery.

Alluding to an experience of his in 1888 Mr. George Lagdon says, "I had to give up my work." How this came to pass he tells us in a letter dated from his home in White House Road, Stebbing, near Dunmow, August 24, 1892. He had no inherited disease or weakness, so far as he knew, and was always strong and well up to April of that year—1888. Then this strength and energy fegan to leave him. He felt tired, not as brom work, but as from power gone out of him through some bodily failure. He sat down to his meals, but not with his old eagerness and relish. There was a nasty copper-like taste in his mouth, his teeth and tongue were covered with slime, and his throat clogged with a kind of thick phlegm, difficult to "hawk up" and eject.

He also speaks of nagging pain in the stomach, flatulency, and much palpitation of the heart as having been among his symptoms. As the ailment—whatever it was—progressed he began to have a hacking cough which, he says, seemed as if it must shake him to pieces. He could scarcely sleep on account of it. One of the most alarming features of his illness, however, were the night sweats, for the reason that they showed the existence of a source of weakness which must soon, unless arrested, end in total prostration. In fact he was obliged to give up his work altogether. To him—as to any once active man—this was like being buried alive.

One doctor whom Mr. Lagdon consulted said he was consumptive, and it did indeed look that way. "For twelve weeks," he says, "I went on like this, getting weaker and weaker, and having reason to believe that it end in my taking the one journey from would which no traveler returns.

"It was now July—summer time, when life to the healthy is so pleasant and full of hope. At this time my sister-in-law got from Mr. Linsells (Stebbing) a medicine that I had not tried yet. After having used one bottle I felt better, and when I had used the second I was cured, and *have not lost an hour's work since.*"

The reader will notice that between the date of his letter there is an interval of four years. We may, therefore, infer that his cure was real and permanent. The medicine, by the way, was Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. It is not likely he will forget its name nor what it did for him. His disease was indigestion and dyspepsia, the deadly enemy of every labouring man or woman under the sun, no matter what they work *at* or work *with*—hands, brains, or both.

Is it necessary to draw a "moral"—schoolbook style—from these facts? No, it is not. We have talked plain English, and that is enough.

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FOR SALE.

Horizontal Slide Valve Engine

Made by Honolulu Iron Works Company in 1885.

Bore of Cylinder 13 inches, Length of Stroke 40 inches, Crank Shaft on left of Cylinder, Hand Reversing Gear, Diameter of Fly Wheel 14 feet. Size of Engine Bed 3 feet wide by 20 feet long.

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BY AUTHORITY.

Tenders for Beef Cattle.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, Honolulu, September 19, 1895.

Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, October 2, 1895, for supplying the Leper Settlement at Molokai, with (1) good Beef Cattle, to weigh not less than 350 lbs. net, when dressed; and (2) fat Beef Cattle, to be delivered at the Leper Settlement at an average of ninety heads per month, for six months ending March 31, 1896.

The tender for fat Beef Cattle must be for the price per pound dressed, and that for good Beef Cattle per head. Hides and Tallow to be the property of the Board.

Bids should be marked "Tenders for Beef Cattle, Leper Settlement."

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,
President Board of Health.
4102 1691-3t

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No charge for insurance and storage while **COFFEES** are in our mills.

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Consumption

is hereditary and incurable is now known to be a mistake. Scientists have proved beyond a doubt that consumption is contagious, but that there is danger of contracting the disease only when the system is in such a run-down condition that it is unable to resist the germs.

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The Hawaiian Planters' Monthly

H. M. WHITNEY, - Editor.

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IN THE

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OF

Jonah C. Kalanianaole

ARE ON SALE BY THE

Hawaiian Gazette Co.

MADE AN ASS OF HIMSELF.

Joaquin Miller Writes of His Experiences During January Rebellion.

GREAT CIVIL WAR OF HAWAII.

The Long-Haired Poet of the Sierras Describes the Part Played by Him. President Dole Marched Barefooted to Scene of Conflict—Sharpshooters.

Joaquin Miller, who on the first day of the January affair, stood on the veranda of the Hawaiian Hotel and with a wild far away look in his left eye said, "I feel the thrills of battle coursing through my veins. I must away to the field; to the front 'mid the powder and smoke of the fray," has decided that he at that time made an ass of himself. To throw suspicion from himself he has joined himself to the staff of funny writers of the San Francisco Call and gives the following description of his experience during that January affair:

And now as to the wars. Will these unwarlike natives and the belligerent sons of missionaries make another San Domingo of the far, fair islands? Let us look at their great civil war. Two voluminous histories have already appeared, published by two little comic newspapers there—official organs, both of them. My own history is as yet unpublished; but I fought and led all through that great and gory war of glory, and so when it does appear please read it.

Captain King led the infantry in the first hot day's fight. It was the hottest of all the five-days war; for the mercury rose far above par. King led the infantry. I led the horse. He was a borrowed horse and I had to lead him—in places where the mosquitos were thickest, The dead of this day's fighting were never counted. We had no wounded. The enemy was five miles away up a mountain; but still we charged the enemy and the battle raged till we all went into the restaurant close by, where the landlord had to charge us.

The second day's fight was led by Captain Smith. This time we got much nearer to the fearful cannibal foe—three miles being my estimate. The only reason why we did not utterly destroy the enemy was, we did not have three-mile guns, for we fired at him and he at us from morn to dewy eve. No wounded on either side, the dead not estimated.

On the third day the battle was resumed as soon as we could get back to the battle ground after a bivouac at the hotel and a breakfast on ham and eggs, at about the same range and with the same fury.

As night descended on the two contending armies at about the same hour some cattle passed within range of our park of artillery and three milch cows fell on the field. When we came back from town to resume the fight next morning we found that the enemy had descended from the lava caves and skinned and roasted and were literally devouring these cows. General Wilcox, commanding the non office-holding forces, requested to not be disturbed at his breakfast. The President, after consulting with his Cabinet, which he always carried with him, as well as a silk parasol and a saber, said it would have a good effect abroad and so ordered that the enemy should not be disturbed at breakfast. We slept on our arms in a banana grove till it was cool enough to go back to town.

But the great fifth and final day of this fearful civil war was now upon us, and a bloody day it was, as you shall see. The sharpshooters, all young men of the first office-holder families and well up in the Greek roots, had found the enemy entrenched on a mountain above the eastern gate of the city and the united forces of the Hawaiian army moved forth at dawn to dislodge or destroy him.

Too much cannot be said of these brave, brave young sharpshooters They were nearly all white. If there was any one among them of mixed blood he was at least a prince in his own right, and all so young, so young! and all so learned, so learned! They were infantry and all spoke either Greek or Kanaka. Some of them had their nurses with them. These pretty little native nurses carried their little bottles or rolled them along in little baby carts while the pretty little sharpshooters prattled and played with their Greek roots as they strode defiantly to the deadly front. Infantry in arms!

The Portugusese troops were barefooted, but the ladies of Honolulu stood by the gate as they passed out to battle and handed each man a pair of their second-best shoes. These brave men tied the shoes together by the strings and swung them on their guns. General Soper, commander-in-chief of all the office-holders' armies of the twelve Hawaiian Islands, drew his sword, and halting the Portuguese soldiers at the point of his sword commanded them to put on their shoes. The brave men hesitated—almost revolted, but at last they reluctantly obeyed. That sword was mightier than the men. However, they did not march as well after that. At least, when in sight of the enemy, they all sat down in the road and began taking off their shoes. The general again drew that terrible sword, and as he did so he roared out: "What in hell are you taking off your shoes for?"

"What for in hell take off shoe? If no take off shoe how hell can run?" roared the Portuguese captain in return.

At this the President, who also marched barefooted to the scene of the conflict—the better to encourage his men and not at all to imitate Washington at Valley Forge, or to be able to go to town the faster, as his enemies have said—now whispered in the ear of his Attorney General.

"The point is well taken," answered the astute Attorney General, "It is a legal question, and the law is with the lame soldiers."

So they all marched along barefooted to within the usual three miles of our mutual enemies. And here the first and, let us thankfully say, the last blood of this fratricidal war was shed. The captain of the brave German troops was now suddenly and without warning shot low down on the bottom of his back; but whether he did it in attempting to draw his pistol or replace it in the scabbard historians differ. When we laid him on his face to dress the wound this noble soldier shed scarce a tear. Then the President came up, leaning on the arm of his favorite Cabinet Minister, both with swords in their right hands and beautiful little pink Parisian parasols in their left. When the President saw how the man was wounded he promoted him on the spot.

The enemy on the distant mountain, suspecting that some one of the brave little sharpshooters might have got lost in the brush, and that we were grouped together in a Cabinet meeting to determine what was best to do, suddenly ceased firing and hoisted the poi flag. Immediately the President called a Cabinet meeting to decide what course of action would have the best influence abroad. Of course, he didn't care about the President of the United States, but the Emperor of Germany, one of whose brave subjects lay there in his own gore, and "our cousin," to put it in diplomatic language, the Empress of India, and also the Czar of all the Russias—these must be awed! awed! The Cabinet decided that it must stand on its dignity. It accordingly stood, the Greek root infantry formed in hollow square around the nurse maids, bottles and baby carriages as the fearful half black and quarter-black and freckled and red-headed non-office holders approached, having left their rifles leaning against the rocks on the mountain side.

General Wilcox, their leader, who spends his summers at Newport and his winters in Italy because of a slight cough, now coughed slightly. The Cabinet was like a rock around the President—a wave-washed rock, where waves roar and roll and—but let us suspend suspense. After coughing several times General Wilcox said he should like to see Attorney General Smith. Smith blushed modestly and pointed his silk Parisian parasol up at the towering President. It was enough, enough. The President raised his parasol to its full height, and told Wilcox that he should have to sentence him to death for a few days. "For see what you have done," said the President, tearfully. "This poor man may be able to walk about tomorrow, but he will not be able to sit up for a month." Wilcox was sorry he cried, and so the sharpshooters took him prisoner.

Bearing our wounded we slowly returned from the field of battle through the great gate and found that the enemy had preceded us and had surrendered as prisoners of war, and all asking for an office if only as police or to work on the roads. And thus ended the one and only war of the Hawaiian Islands. The dead were never numbered, but our wounded was counted and cared for. He was a carriage-trimmer by trade and so the pension allowed him was not so great as it would have been had he been a messenger-boy or anybody else who has to make his living sitting down.

This war wears the belt as the most civil civil war that was ever fought in the annals of history, ancient or modern, on all this gory globe; and if ever there is another civil war on these islands, which heaven forbid, it will be even more civil than this, for there is only one German carriage-trimmer in Honolulu and he will not again be required to carry a pistol. He has done enough.

A ROOT BEER RECIPE.

"The ingredients are: sugar, warm water, yeast and the bottled extract. Bottle the mixture immediately in strong bottles or jugs, tying down the cork securely. Locate bottles in a warm place to start fermentation. In twenty four hours it will be ready to drink, but will effervesce more freely if allowed to stand three or four days, etc." "This is simply a recipe for making alcohol, and all temperance people ought to recognize it as such. All alcohol is made by the decay or fermentation of the sugar in a sweet liquid. Every such liquid (unless put up hot in air tight cans), fermenting in ordinary temperature, inevitably makes alcohol, and temperance people should know better than to be humbugged into making, using and recommending the very article they are so busily fighting."—Y.W.C.T.U.

In a recent letter to the manufacturers, Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the Spectator, Rushford, N. Y., says: "It may be a pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Iowa, was about to visit me a few years since, and before leaving home wrote me, asking if they were sold here, stating if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them." The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds and croup; Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the side and chest; and Chamberlain's Cholera, Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, for bowel complaints. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequaled by any other. They are for sale here, by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H.I.

Hilo is developing great tennis enthusiasm. A club has been formed, and there is talk of joining an inter-island tournament.

SERVED THEIR COUNTRY WELL.

Complete List of Volunteer Inspectors and Sub-inspectors.

PAID INSPECTORS APPOINTED

Citizens Sanitary Committee Have Turned Over Everything to the Marshal—All Reports to be Made to That Official—Details of the Work Done.

The Citizens Sanitary and Relief Committee vacated Carter & Kinney's office yesterday afternoon; all the paraphernalia used in carrying out the effective work accomplished by them was removed to the marshal's office, where some details will be arranged in the matter of proper lists for use of the new paid inspectors appointed yesterday by the Board of Health.

The new inspectors will begin their labors this morning and continue until further orders from the marshal. All reports will be made to that official in the future.

A complete list of the volunteer inspectors and sub-inspectors is appended:

PAID INSPECTORS.

District.		District.	
1	E Devauschelle	12	E H Naoho
2	H Zerbe	13	S K Moses
3	D Kahaulelio	14	H Nirson
4	E Silva	15	Robert Boyd
5	Lloyd	16	H Standen
6	S A Gunst	17	J McQueen
7	Geo Galbraith	18	J Braun
8	U Napoleon	19	J Kealohakui
9	Geo Smithies	20	E Woodward
10	Thos Cummins	21	W L Drummond
11	Charles Lucas		

VOLUNTEER INSPECTORS.

District.		District.	
1	J A Low	12	Antone Perry
2	T A Lloyd	13	W Dillingham
3	Brother Frank	14	J A Magoon
4	Henry Smith	15	Robert Boyd
5	Henry Holmes	16	Geo Carter
6	A V Gear	17	C B Ripley
7	J H Fisher	18	Abe Fernandez
8	C B Wilson	19	W Mutch (asstd by E Damon)
9	F J Lowrey		
10	H E Cooper	20	Jos Marsden
11	William Auld	21	C M Hyde

VOLUNTEER SUB-INSPECTORS.

DISTRICT 1.—J. K. Baker, John C. Lane, L. K. Sheldon, Robert Holbromes, M. Aona, W. K. Waiamau, J. L. Abolo, D Kahaleaahu, James Kolikoli, Sam Kaloa, Ed. Duvachelle, Lot Lane, A. S. Prescott.

DISTRICT 2.—John H. Thompson, S Paaluhi, N. Fernandez, William McGurn, John Hiram, J. M. Kaneakua, George Gray, Charles Rose, J. K. Peudergast, J. K. Nakookoo.

DISTRICT 3.—Fr. Kuroda, Eli Crawford, W. Crawford, W. C. Achi, W. Nott, John Moses, J. F. Figuerdo, W. Chang Hoon, Charles Warren, J. W. Nahaulau, D. H. Nahaulelio, S. K. Aki, D. Crowningberg, Chas. Clark.

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TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894,

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital,	£3,000,000		
Subscribed Capital,	2,750,000		
	£	s	d
Paid-up Capital	687,500	0	0
2—Fire Funds -	2,410,992	7	3
3—Life and Annuity Funds - -	8,572,525	14	11
	£11,671,013	2	2
Revenue Fire Branch	1,546,856	18	7
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches -	1,359,821	16	9
	£2,906,678	15	4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
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Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks -	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - -	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks - -	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks - -	8,830,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - -	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks - -	43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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Oct 27 to 31, 1895

RAMBLING NOTES ON MOLOKAI.

Description of Places Recently Visited by Rev. C. M. Hyde.

MANY OLD NATIVE TRADITIONS.

Some Great Convulsion Responsible for the Formation of the Island—Ideal Land for Sugar Plantations—Valuable Pasturage on Northern Shore.

(*Concluded.*)

The other locality, *Ka Imu Kaluaua*, is one of the strongest constructions I have ever seen. It is about twenty-four feet square as it projects out of the green sward. It is composed of about ten rows of small squares, ten in each row, formed by setting up edgewise flat stones about two feet long. The story is that a Molokai chiefess proposed to the King of Hawaii. By the terms of the marriage contract the child was to be given in marriage only to some one of the same lineage as the King of Hawaii. But, when of age, the young princess was betrothed to a son of the King of Maui. The Hawaii *moi* did not hear of this act of perfidy till it was too late to interfere. But as he was old he enjoined upon his sons, as a sacred duty, to execute some dire punishment on the guilty woman. In process of time, an army was gathered, and made a descent on Molokai. The Queen's forces rallied to resist the invaders, but were defeated. Fearing the possible consequences, the Queen told her sons of the wrong she had done, and the indignities she feared. She begged them to cut off her head and take it with them. The body would pass for that of a common woman, as the face could not be identified. The sons fufilled the mother's request. But it seems the King of Hawaii had made his mark on his former censort, a peculiar scarifying of the skin on the left thigh. His soldiers were instructed how to identify the woman they sought by this described mark. The corpse was found, headless, but easily identified by this peculiar scar. The body was deliberately cut up into small pieces. For each separate piece a separate oven was made, and that is the place known as "*Ka Imu Luaua*."

These lands at the western extremity of Molokai, as seen from the deck of the steamer, seem desolate and barren. True they are dry, without water, and so cannot support animal life. But the stony hillsides, as seen from the beach, change gradually as higher elevations are reached. The stones disappear. The red soil, free from this covering, gives opportunity of growth to fields of *ilima*, with a few patches of *manienie* grass. Above the fields of *ilima* we come to fine grass lands. The *manienie* has supplanted nearly all the native grasses, in consequence largely of a drought in 1873 when these grasses were killed. *Pili iliula*, however, still maintains itself alongside of the foreigner, and is a valuable pasture grass. Near the sea in the district of Puna, Hawaii, *manienie* grows very short, and is cropped so close by the horses that it is a wonder they find any sustenance; much more of a wonder that they seem to thrive so well on it.

On these upland slopes of Molokai the *manienie* grows most luxuriantly. It makes a mass nearly a foot in thickness, and to trample through it is like treading wind-rows of hay; the old and dead stems crackling under the feet. In this condition, cattle will not eat it, and what to do with it when covering hundreds of acres is one of the many difficult problems which puzzles the rancher and herder in these islands. Fire is too dangerous an agency, and yet no other appliance would seem effective enough. But these vast pastures are destitute of water. The only available resource is piping water from mountain springs miles and miles away. Large expenses in such ways necessitates a large amount of invested capital, preclude the settlement of large portions of these islands by that most desirable population, an intelligent, industrious, economical middle class of agriculturalists. Sheep are such silly creatures that they need constant oversight and care. In times of drought they will get to the sea, drink the ocean brine, and die. But if there is dew or even a little moisture in the ocean breezes, they seem to thrive on the dry lands of Molokai. But, as one instance of the need of an experimental knowledge of the requirements of the various localities, sheep must be shorn in October, not in March. The heat of the tropical sun in the summer season, produces skin-burn and sores that take a long time to heal, and all this is accomplished with loss in the yearly yield of wool.

The cattle are as fat, if not as sleek, as stall fed steers. They are of various breeds, Durham, Hereford, Holstein, though the Polled Angus seems to be the variety best adapted to Molokai pastures. The wide horns of some of the cattle show a strain of the Mexican mustang, and the difficulty in milking them is another mark of hereditary wildness. The cows of highly developed milking or fattening breeds, on the other hand, are naturally quiet and content. So content are the Kaluakoi cattle with their native heath that to get them away from the land it is necessary to tie them fast to working oxen and to bring them down to Kaunakakai for shipment to Honolulu.

On the ridge overlooking the ocean on the land of Kalae, is the peak of Kaulanaloa, or Kauleionanahoa. There is on the top of this peak a curious stone that looks like the back of a man's head and shoulders. Near it are some boulders on which are the only old inscriptions I have ever seen on stones in Hawaii. What these marks mean I cannot imagine. Judge Fornander likens that on one stone to the double trident of the Hindoo goddess Siva. But it is composed of two semi-circles, one open at the top, the other at the bottom, about six inches wide, eighteen inches apart, with a perpendicular line crossing the middle point of each, and reaching out to a level with the extremities of the circle. Judge Fornander does not mention the similar marks on an adjacent stone. But in this second stone the semi-circles both face downwards in one figure; and the other figure has a double curve for the top instead of a semi-circle.

On this peak is an old holua, or toboggan slide. It is so steep that the descent must have been dangerous, though the danger only added zest to the game. The pleasure of such exhilaratingly rapid motion was still further enhanced by rising ground, up which the holua would glide, to come down again and up once more, with a bump, and so on until the rider was thrown or increasing friction arrested the downward motion.

Molokai used to be celebrated for the skill of its magicians. In recent times Wailiilii was a famous kahuna, in his later years blind with very red eyes, probably from drinking awa. A female kahuna at Pukoo is now telling the people that she will soon restore the old worship and old modes of life, get rid of President Dole and all the foreigners with their foreign religion and ways so distasteful to Hawaiians. Most famous of all the prophets of the olden times was Lanikaula who lived in the promontory at the east end of Molokai. His warning begining "Koae ala," and addressed to the king of Maui, Kanelawalu, not to undertake the conquest of Hawaii, is still extant, and is as famous a chant in Hawaiian anthology as Thomas Campbell's "Warning to Lochiel." Kanikaula's home was the sightly promontory at the east end of Molokai, looking off toward Maui in that direction and toward Lanai to the south. A grove of trees—"'Ka ulu laau o Kanikaula"—stands out prominently on the western slope of the promontory, but I had no time to visit it.

Alapainui, king of Hawaii and father of Kamehameha the Conqueror, at one time had planned the conquest of Maui, but, after he had landed his forces, he found that the aged king had died, and the new sovereign was Alapainui's own nephew. Desisting from further schemes of conquest on Maui, he sailed with his warriors to Molokai. Kapiiohokalai, the king of Oahu, had invaded the island and was devastating the central sea coast. Alapainui's forces met these invaders at Kapualei, and the battle which ensued lasted four days. The Oahu forces returned to Kawela, where another sanguinary battle was fought, resulting in the defeat of the Oahu forces. They immediately withdrew from Molokai, returning to Oahu, whither Alapainui followed them. The date assigned to this battle is 1737. Fornander speaks of the battle-ground on Molokai as a sandy plain on which the north winds, as they blow, reveal a multitude of bones and skulls.

Abner Paki, a Molokai chief, father of Hon. Mrs. C. R. Bishop, better known among the natives by her Hawaiian name Pauahi, owned land on Molokai. Given by her will to Hon. C. R. Bishop, during his life, they have by him been now passed over with other lands, his own personal property, to the trustees of the Kamehameha schools. These trustees own now 100,000 acres on the island of Molokai—150 square miles. The whole island has only 200,000 acres. The Government owns 42,897 acres, which are valued at $50,000. But as the yearly rental is only $1200 it is evident that land on Molokai is very much like some of the land in New England, of which President Dwight says: "It is like self-righteousness—the more a man has of it, the worse off he is." Very little has been done in the development of the island; so little arable land is there that there is little inducement to settlers. The 6000 (estimated) population of Molokai has dwindled down to 2632; of these, over 1000 are at the leper settlement. These figures only leave 1500 for a population on a seacoast of forty miles with a breadth of seven miles, an average population of six to a square mile. The sparseness of the native population and the meagreness of their resources forms a noticeable feature in the impressions of the traveler, who makes a visit to Molokai. What have these Hawaiians to sell that other people want to buy? Is it any wonder they forsake their homes and flock to Honolulu, where their lives, if short, are fuller of interest than the humdrum existence of Molokai? One Hawaiian pastor now has for his field the whole southern part of the island. Another ministers to about a hundred in the secluded valley of Halawa. Another in an adjoining valley has a church membership of twenty-nine.

That land on Molokai can be made productive is attested by the three well-kept places on the island, and there are only three. Watered by the Nihau brooklet is a neat ranch on the Maria Kinney place at the extreme east end of the island. Dr. Mauritz has made for himself a lovely home at Mapulehu, near Pukoo landing. From a reservoir in the upper part of the valley, he gets all the water he needs for his coffee trees, his cattle ranch and his home lot. Fresh breezes attemper the tropic sun, and the green slopes of *manienie* grass from the Government road to the house is as Kidderminster carpet to jute bagging, so charming is the contrast between the present smooth turf and former rough land, bristling with jagged stones. Mr. A. W. Meyer, who came to the islands in 1850, in pursuit of his avocation as civil engineer, reached Molokai in 1853 and has since that time been identified with the island. He chose for his home the land of Kalae, which he bought of the Government and there built his home in 1859. But the pleasant home he has made for himself he has succeeded in doing, only by overcoming difficulties that would have discouraged any man of less persistency of character. The lack of water was one great drawback. At first all water was brought by hand to the house from a spring a mile away, then on horseback, then a cistern was built; but in 1876 pipes were laid down, and since that time water in abundance has given opportunity for the cultivation of a great variety of plants and trees. Mr. Meyer has tried the adaptability of various plants of commercial value. The canaigre, which has been introduced recently is only slightly different from a native plant. Hawaiians used it medicinally as we do sarsaparilla. Seven of Mr. Meyer's coffee trees about his house yielded last year fifty pounds of dry coffee.

For two years Mr. Meyer and his sons raised sugar cane and manufactured sugar, but the low price of the product for the last few years has made it more than unprofitable to engage in sugar manufacture in a small way. Now the lands are given up to grazing. Twenty head are sent from the Molokai ranch to the leper settlement every week. Cattle and sheep, butter and eggs are sent to Honolulu, and lead the market as being always of the very best grade.

Where now the cattle pen is, was once a grove, as attested by the large stumps of Kawau trees. The natives of Molokai have a tradition that one hundred years ago, a long continual drought, for those successive years, destroyed nearly all vegetation. For several years recently there has been dry seasons; but now it is hoped that the cycle of cosmical changes has brought around again a time of beneficent operation of great natural forces. The perishing of the forest is as probably due to the operation of these forces as to the introduction of cattle or deer. These last now roam over the whole mountain range, caring nothing for ordinary fences, and with leaps of twenty feet at a bound soon putting themselves out of range of dog or horse, or gun. Seven of these portly creatures sent to Kamehameha IV, in 1869, as a present from some English banker on the island of Mauritius, have multiplied to these uncounted herds. Four English pheasants introduced at the same time, have not multiplied so fast. I saw one herd of seven deer bounding along a wooded ridge, and started five pheasants from a grassy dell near Kahalelani. The familiar notes of the quail are heard in the algaroba thicket that skirts the coast of Kaunakakai for miles and miles.

C. M. HYDE.

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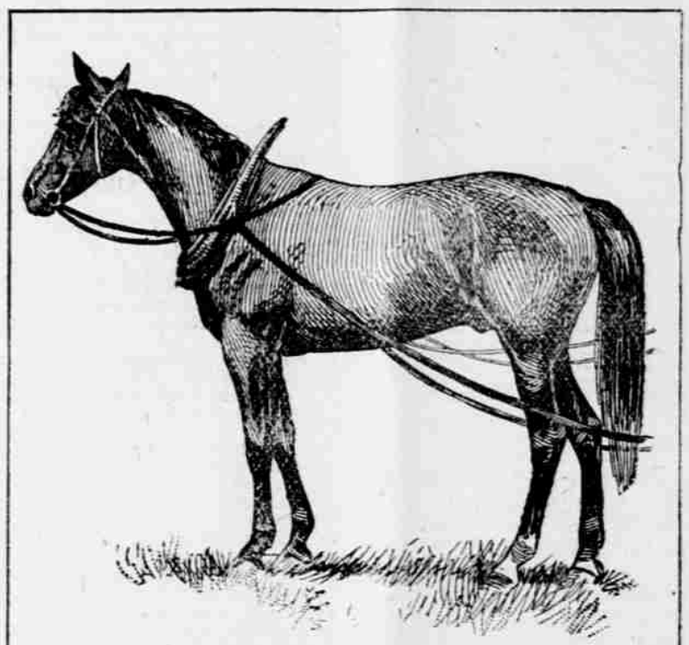
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In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco, Vancouver and Sydney on the following dates, till the close of 1895.

ARR. AT HONOLULU FM. SAN FRANCISCO OR VANCOUVER		LEAVE HONOLULU FOR SAN FRANCISCO OR VANCOUVER	
On or About		*On or About*	
Miowera	Sept. 24	Warrimoo	Oct. 2
Australia	Sept. 30	Australia	Oct. 2
Australia	Oct. 21	China	Oct. 6
Warrimoo	Oct. 24	Mariposa	Oct. 17
Alameda	Oct. 24	Miowera	Nov. 1
China	Oct. 29	Coptic	Nov. 6
Australia	Nov. 15	Warrimoo	Dec. 2
Miowera	Nov. 24	City Peking	Dec. 6
Coptic	Nov. 28	1896.	
Warrimoo	Dec. 24	Miowera	Jan. 1
City Peking	Dec. 28		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Sh John McLeod, Stuart, Newcastle.
Ger bk J C Glade, Stege, Bremen.
Am ship S P Hitchcock, Gates, San Fran.
Schr Transit, Jorgensen, Gray's Harbor.
Bktne Amelia, Ward, Eureka.
Schr Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco.
Bk Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco.
Bark Matilda, Swenson, Port Townsend.

FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Where from.	Due.
Bark Amy Turner	New York	Due
O S S Australia	S F	Sept 30
C A S S Miowera	Vancouver	Sept 30
C A S S Warrimoo	Sydney	Oct 2
Ship Marie Hackfeld	Liverpool	Oct 2
Br bk Alden Grove	Liverpool	Oct 2
Ger bk J C Pfluger	Bremen	Oct 6
Ger sh H Hackfeld	New York	Oct 8
Ship Maria Hackfeld	Liverpool	Oct 15
Bk Paul Isenberg	Liverpool	Dec 30

ARRIVALS.

TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

Stmr Kaala, Brown, from circuit of Oahu.
Stmr Waialeale, Gregory, from Hamakua.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai.

THURSDAY, Sept. 26.

R M S S Monowai, Carey, from San Francisco.
Bk Matilda, Swenson, from Port Townsend.
Stmr Kauai, Smythe, from Kauai ports.

DEPARTURES.

TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kauai.
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui and Hawaii.
Stmr Mokolii, McGregor, for Molokai.
Stmr J A Cummins, Neilson, for Waimanalo.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

Stmr W G Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii.

THURSDAY, Sept. 26.

R M S S Monowai, Carey, for Sydney via Samoa and Auckland.
Stmr Kaala, Brown, for circuit of Oahu.
Stmr Waialeale, Gregory, for Hamakua.
Stmr Kilauea Hou, Weir, for Maui and Hawaii.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Brig W G Irwin, Williams, for San Francisco.
Stmr Kauai, Smythe, for Kauai ports at 5 p m.
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Lihue and Waimea, Kauai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

From San Francisco, per bark Andrew Welch, Sept 23—Col Sam Norris, H Norton and wife, Miss Maud Auld, W Wilmans.

From Koolau, per stmr Kaala, Sept 24—Wade Armstrong, J Wallace, and one on deck.

BORN.

WALBRIDGE—In San Francisco, Cal., on September 19th, 1895, to the wife of R. D. Walbridge, a son.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The bark Matilda, Swenson master, arrived with a cargo of lumber from Port Townsend yesterday morning. She is at Allen & Robinson's wharf.

Advices of Sept. 18th, state that the Belgic is still ashore at Sunosaki. The general impression along the water front in San Francisco was that she will never be floated.

The British steamer Warrimoo, plying between the Colonies and Vancouver, via Honolulu, is to be put on the drydock at Sydney. On her last trip to Vancouver she struck, but it was thought that her injuries were not serious. Evidently her owners have not changed their minds, and a survey will be held on her while she is in the dock.

The Miowera arrived at Victoria, B.C., on the 13th inst. The delay was caused by the breaking of her shaft on the trip. She was due to leave Vancouver on the 23d, arriving here Oct. 1st.

The Bennington is expected to arrive from Lahaina todsy.

The Australia arrived in San Francisco, Sept. 12th, 6 days and 14 hours from this port.

The James Makee is expected to arrive today. She may leave as soon as she can be loaded.

The Ke Au Hou will leave for Lihue and Waimea, Kauai, today. She will take town freight.

The bark Santiago left San Francisco for Hilo, Sept. 13th, with a full cargo of general merchandise.

The Kauai will leave for Kauai ports at 5 p.m. today. She will take only supplies for the lee side of the island.

The U.S.S. Philadelphia arrived in San Francisco from Vallejo, Sept. 15th. She will enlist about thirty-five men to complete her complement of crew before sailing on a cruise along the northern coast.

The P.M.S.S. Monowai, Carey master, arrived from San Francisco yesterday morning after a passage of about seven days. She brought no passengers for this port and only a limited number for the Colonies. Her stay here was very short; she left between 12 and 1 o'clock for the Colonies.

The Board of Health of San Francisco has issued an order that all vessels arriving from the cholera infected districts of Honolulu, Yokohama and Nangasaki must go into quarantine. The Rio de Janeiro of the Pacific Mail line, from China, was accordingly quarantined upon arrival, Sept. 16th.

The bark S. C. Allen, arrived in San Francisco Sept. 14th, twenty days from this port. Upon arrival she was boarded by Dr. Chalmers, the quarantine officers, who ordered that she be placed in quarantine. The same thing happened to the barkentine S. N. Castle, which arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu, Sept. 17th.

When the Monowai arrives at Melbourne on her next trip she will lose her first officer, J. J. A. McMeckan, who recently successfully contested the will of his late uncle, Captain Joseph McMeckan, in a case that has become famous in Melbourne and London. By the decision of the court he receives $75,000 and considers himself able to take a furlough.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 13.—Secretary Herbert this morning announced the action taken in the case of Captain George H. Summer, U.S. N. recently tried by court martial for the careless docking of the cruiser Columbia at Southampton, England. Captain Summer is suspended from duty for six months and given waiting orders pay during that period.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 14.—J. M. Munyon of this city today sent a telegram to Lord Dunraven offering to buy the Valkyrie at a fair price. Mr. Munyon said he wanted to buy the yacht in order that the question could be settled as to which was the better boat. He added that if Lord Dunraven accepts his offer he will endeavor to have a race take place off the New England coast with the Defender.

The British cruiser Hyacinth arrived in San Francisco from Esquimault, Sept. 14th. She was the first English war vessel to visit that port in several years. The Hyacinth is homeward bound and will remain in San Francisco harbor long enough to coal and perpare for the voyage. At Coquimbo, Chili, she will be relieved by the cruiser Cordelia, now on her way out from England. The Hyacinth will go out of service.

The steam yacht Eleanor, at this port some months ago, has arrived in San Francisco from her Alaska trip. She met a very severe two days blow after leaving the Sound, but weathered it admirably. It is the intention of W. A. Slater, the owner, to lay her up until Nov. 1st, when she will be docked and cleaned, preparatory to a trip around Cape Horn. All the South American ports and the West Indies will be visited.

What is concerning the Pacific Mail people most now is how the Honolulu freight on the Rio de Janeiro is going to reach its destination says the San Francisco Examiner of Sept. 19. They are looking to Collector Wise for information on this point, but none has been forthcoming. The Rio has, also, a costly cargo of silk, which the Mail company is anxious to have released. The local authorities have nothing further to do with a vessel once she is sent to the quarantine station, and it remains with Dr. Peckham and his colleagues to determine how long the quarantine shall last.

United States Consul Sprague, writing from Gibraltar on the 27th of August to the State Department at Washington, reports the departure from that port of the small sloop Spray, in which her owner, Captain J. Slocum, started from Boston to circumnavigate the globe alone. He arrived at Gibraltar on August 24th. Slocum sailed from Boston to Gibraltar in thirty-two days and could have made better time. He had intended continuing his journey through the Red sea, but had decided to change his course on account of his fear of thieves after passing the Suez canal, and to go via the Cape of Good Hope. The Spray will call at this port.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF the First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of THOMAS SORENSON, late of Honolulu, deceased.

A document purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas Sorenson, deceased, having on the 24th day of Sept., A. D. 1895, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Karen Sophia Sorenson and Olaf L. Sorenson having been filed by said Karen Sophia Sorenson and O. L. Sorenson.

It is hereby ordered, that MONDAY, the 28th day of October, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Honolulu, in Aliiolani Hale, be, and the same is hereby appointed the time for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said will, and the granting of Letters Testamentary.

Dated Honolulu, Sept. 24th, 1895.

By the Court:

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1693-3t alt

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF the First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of JULIUS ALEXANDER ANTHON, deceased.

A document purporting to be a certified copy of the last will and testament of Julius Alexander Anthon, deceased, having on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1895, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters of Administration to George H. Robertson, having been filed by said George H. Robertson.

It is hereby ordered, that FRIDAY, the 1st day of November, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Honolulu, in Aliiolani Hale, be, and the same hereby appointed the time for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the said will, and the granting of Letters of Administration.

Dated Honolulu, September 19th, 1895.

By the Court:

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1693-3t alt

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF the Fifth Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.—At Chambers. In the matter of the Estate of MRS. MELICENT K. SMITH, late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, testate.—Before Judge HARDY.

ORDER OF NOTICE OF PETITION FOR ALLOWANCE OF FINAL ACCOUNTS AND DISCHARGE IN DECEASED ESTATES.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of William O. Smith and Jared K. Smith, Executors of the Will of Mrs. Melicent K. Smith, late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, wherein they ask to be allowed $—— and charges themselves with $——, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them and their sureties from all further responsibility as such Executors.

It is ordered, that THURSDAY, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this order, in the English language, be published in the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, a newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Lihue, this 24th day of September, 1895.

JACOB HARDY,
Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

1693-3t alt.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF the Fourth Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. At Chambers—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of NACKANISHI (Japanese), of Honomu, Hilo, Hawaii, deceased, intestate.

Order of Notice of Petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the petition of R. B. Williams, a Creditor of Nackanishi, alleging that Nackanishi of Honomu, Hawaii, died intestate at Honomu, on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1895, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to W. D. Schmidt.

It is ordered that TUESDAY, the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court Room of this Court at Hilo, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petitition should not be granted.

Dated Hilo, H. I., Sept. 6th, A. D. 1895.

By the Court:

DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

1689-3w alt

Notice of Dissolution.

F. DA CAMARA, M. MACHADO and J. VIEIRA heretofore carrying on the business of manufacturers and Venders of Soda and other Aerated Waters at Hilo under the firm name and style of F. DA CAMARA & COMPANY have this day dissolved, F. da Camara retiring and M. Machado and J. Vieira carrying on the said business and paying and bearing all the indebtedness thereof.

F. M. WAKEFIELD,
Attorney for F. da Camara & Co.

Dated at Hilo this 7th day of September, 1895.

1689-3w alt

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed by Hon. H. E. Cooper, Second Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Administrator of the Estate of EDWARD S. COFFIN, deceased, intestate, hereby notify all persons having claims against the estate to present them properly certified, for settlement. If not presented within six months from the date hereof, they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to the estate of the said Edward S. Coffin, are requested to settle their accounts at an early date.

JOHN H. PATY,
Administrator of the Estate of Edward S. Coffin.

Honolulu, Sept. 9th, 1895. 1688-5t alt

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED DULY appointed Administrator of the Estate of the late HENRY N. CASTLE, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same at his office in the Custom House, Honolulu, within six months, or they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement with the undersigned at the above designated place.

Dated Honolulu, September 5, 1895.

JAMES B. CASTLE,
Administrator Estate of H. N. Castle,

1687-6w alt

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF Kau. H. C. AUSTIN, Collector of Taxes, Third Division, vs. CHUNG PEW, formerly of Kau.—Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, his Deputy, or any Policeman in the District of Kau, Island of Hawaii, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Chung Pew, if he can be found in this District, to appear before me, at my office in Waiohinu, upon the 27th day of Aug., 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., there to answer unto H. C. Austin, Assessor of Taxes in and for the Third Taxation Division of the Hawaiian Islands, in a plea wherein the plaintiff declares and says:

That said defendant Chung Pew, is lawfully indebted to this plaintiff, in his official capacity aforesaid, in the sum of Three ($3.00) dollars for taxes assessed against the person and property of said defendant, on the books of the Assessor of Taxes for the District of Kau, Island of Hawaii, for the year 1894 and defendant, though thereunto requested, has thus far failed and neglected, and still doth neglect and refuse to pay the same, or any part or portion thereof; wherefore, plaintiff asks for judgment against said defendant for said sum of Three Dollars, together with ten per cent. and advertising, in addition thereto, as by law provided, and for costs of Court.

Notify the said Chung Pew, that upon default to attend at the place, day and hour above mentioned, judgment will be rendered against him ex parte, by default.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of August, 1895.

J. H. WAIPUILANI,
District Magistrate of E. and W. Kau, Hawaii.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and attested copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same, and continued said cause until the 1st day of Oct. 1895.

JAMES H. WAIPUILANI,
District Magistrate of E. and W. Kau, Hawaii.

1684-4d

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

1895.

Steamship "Kinau,"

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 2 o'clock p. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Hilo the same evening.

LEAVES HONOLULU			
Friday, September	6	Friday, November	9
Tuesday, "	17	Tuesday, "	19
Friday, "	27	Friday, "	29
Tuesday, October	8	Tuesday, Dec.	10
Friday, "	18	Friday, December	20
Tuesday, "	28		

Returning, will leave Hilo at 1 o'clock p. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.			
Tuesday, September	3	Tuesday, Novmber	5
Friday, "	13	Friday, "	15
Tuesday, "	24	Tuesday, "	26
Friday, October	4	Friday, December	6
Tuesday, "	15	Tuesday, "	17
Friday, "	25	Friday, "	27

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

No Freight will be received after 12 noon on the day of sailing.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-Trip Tickets, covering all expenses, $50.00.

Steamship "Claudine,"

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, on second trip of each month.

No Freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Supt.
Honolulu, H. I., January 1, 1895.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF S. Kona. H. C. AUSTIN, Collector of Taxes, Third Division vs. KAMAKA MOIKEHA. Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, his Deputy, or any Policeman in the District of S. Kona, Island of Hawaii. Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Kamaka Moikeha if he can be found in this District, to appear before me, at my office in Hookena, upon the 31st day of August, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., there to answer unto H. C. Austin, Assessor of Taxes in and for the Third Taxation Division of the Hawaiian Islands, in a plea wherein the plaintiff declares and says:

That said defendant Kamaka Moikeha is lawfully indebted to this plaintiff, in his official capacity aforesaid, in the sum of $9.50 (Nine and 50-100) Dollars for taxes assessed against the person and property of said defendant, on the books of the Assessor of Taxes for the District of S. Kona, Island of Hawaii, for the year 1894. And defendant, though thereunto requested, has thus far neglected, and still doth neglect and refuse to pay the same, or any part or portion thereof; wherefore, plaintiff asks for judgment against said defendant for said sum of $9.50 (Nine and 50-100) Dollars, together with ten per cent. and advertising cost in addition thereto, as by law provided, and for costs of Court.

Notify the said Kamaka Moikeha that upon default to attend at the place, day and hour above mentioned, judgment will be rendered against him ex parte, by default.

Given under my hand this 28th day of August, 1895.

THOS. H. WRIGHT,
District Magistrate of S. Kona, Hawaii.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and attested copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same, and continued said cause until the 21st day of October, 1895.

THOS. H. WRIGHT,
District Magistrate of S. Kona, Hawaii.

1690-4t

Executors' Notice to Creditors.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS under the will of DR. JOHN MOTT-SMITH, late of Honolulu in the Island of Oahu, deceased, testate, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the said decedent, to present the same duly verified with proper vouchers to the undersigned, at the Law Offices of Alfred S. Hartwell, over the Bank of Bishop & Co., in Merchant St., in said Honolulu, within six months from date hereof, and that claims not so presented will be forever barred.

(Signed)

" HAROLD MEADE MOTT-SMITH.
" ERNEST AUGUSTUS MOTT-SMITH.
" MORTON CHURCHILL MOTT-SMITH.
Executors.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., September 21st, 1895.

1692-4w

Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed the Executors of the Will of Captain A. McINTYRE, deceased, hereby notify all persons having claims against the estate to present them properly certified, for settlement. If not presented within six months from the date hereof, they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to the estate of the said A. McIntyre, are requested to settle their accounts at an early date.

A. P. P. McINTYRE,
LORRIN A. THURSTON,
Executors of the Will of A. McIntyre.

Honolulu, Sept. 2nd, 1895. 1687-5w alt

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS NOT HAVING business to transact with the Humuula Sheep Station Company are forbidden to travel over the roads or trails on the lands controlled by said company without previously obtaining permits.

Dogs found on the land will be destroyed, and no bands of animals be allowed to pass over the roads.

HUMUULA SHEEP STATION COMPANY,
Kalaieha April 20, 1895. 1065-1

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POSTOFFICE BOX O.

WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER



OFFICE OF WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.,
MONTREAL, CANADA, January 9, 1895.

THE WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
No. 319 Broadway, New York.

GENTLEMEN:—Thinking you would be pleased to know something about one of your celebrated Typewriters, we have much pleasure in giving you our experience with Machine No. 1135.

As you will remember, we purchased this machine from you three years ago, making a change with some doubts and fears. After using the "Williams" for two days, all fears were dispelled, and we found we were in possession of the most perfect Typewriter we had ever seen or used.

Our operator could easily do a third more work with the "Williams" than could be done with our former Machine.

We are pleased to inform you that notwithstanding our heavy and voluminous correspondence in connection with our business from day to day, the "Williams" has not cost us a cent for repairs in three years, and we are using now, the same ink-pads which you sent with the Machine.

We cannot fail to mention one prominent and very pleasing point in favor of the "Williams," viz: its lightness of weight, which enables the operator to move it easily to any desired place in the office.

With your strong, rapid and never-get-out of order Typewriter, we are more than satisfied, and can heartily recommend them to merchants, professional men and others who value time, and who wish to avoid expenses of repairing.

This letter is written on the "Williams" mentioned above.

Yours very truly,
WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.

For further particulars and investigation of the machine call or address "W. 6," Hawaiian Gazette Company.